

Core Strategy for Wirral - Spatial Options Interim Sustainability Appraisal	
1 Non-Technical Summary	3
2 Introduction	5
3 The Core Strategy Development Plan Document	8
4 Strategic Environmental Assessment	14
5 Stage A - Appraisal Framework and Evidence Base	16
6 Stage B - Appraisal of Core Strategy Objectives	19
Appendices	
7 Links to Other Plans Policies and Programmes	26
8 Sustainability Objectives, Decision Criteria and Indicators	63
9 Responses to Consultation on Issues, Vision and Objectives	69
10 Core Strategy Spatial Objectives - Revised Compatibility Matrix	72
11 Core Strategy Spatial Objectives - Revised Test Against Sustainability Objectives	73
12 Core Strategy Spatial Options - Summary of Appraisal Findings	76
12.1 Key to Symbols used in this section	76
12.2 Broad Spatial Option 1 - Focused Regeneration	77
12.3 Broad Spatial Option 2 - Balanced Growth	83
12.4 Broad Spatial Option 3 - Urban Expansion	89
12.5 Policy Options - Providing for Housing	95
12.5.1 Housing Distribution - Policy Option HD1	95
12.5.2 Housing Distribution - Policy Option HD2	103
12.5.3 Housing Distribution - Policy Option HD3	110
12.5.4 Housing Distribution - Policy Option HD4	116
12.5.5 Housing Phasing - Policy Option HP1	122
12.5.6 Housing Phasing - Policy Option HP2	127
12.5.7 Affordable and Specialist Housing - Policy Option AH1	132
12.5.8 Affordable and Specialist Housing - Policy Option AH2	137
12.5.9 Gypsies and Travellers - Policy Option GT1	142
12.5.10 Gypsies and Travellers - Policy Option GT2	147

Contents

12.6 Policy Options - Providing for Employment	153
12.6.1 Employment Distribution - Policy Option EL1	153
12.6.2 Employment Distribution - Policy Option EL2	161
12.6.3 Employment Distribution - Policy Option EL3	167
12.7 Policy Options - Providing for Retailing	173
12.7.1 Comparison Retailing - Policy Option CR1	173
12.7.2 Comparison Retailing - Policy Option CR2	180
12.8 Policy Options - Providing for Renewable, Decentralised and Low Carbon Energy	187
12.8.1 Renewable, Decentralised and Low Carbon Energy - Policy Option RE1	187
12.8.2 Renewable, Decentralised and Low Carbon Energy - Policy Option RE2	194
12.8.3 Renewable, Decentralised and Low Carbon Energy - Policy Option RE3	200
12.9 Policy Options - Providing for Better Design	207
12.9.1 Better Design - Policy Option DE1	207
12.9.2 Better Design - Policy Option DE2	213
12.9.3 Better Design - Policy Option DE3	219
12.10 Policy Options - Providing for Development Management	226
12.10.1 Development Management - Policy Option DM1	226
12.10.2 Development Management - Policy Option DM2	235
12.11 Policy Options - Providing for Developer Contributions	240
12.11.1 Developer Contributions - Policy Option DC1	240
12.11.2 Developer Contributions - Policy Option DC2	245
12.12 Policy Options - Providing for Green Infrastructure	251
12.12.1 Green Infrastructure - Policy Option GI1	251
12.12.2 Green Infrastructure - Policy Option GI2	257
13 Glossary	263

1 Non-Technical Summary

1.1 This document forms part of the preparation of a Core Strategy Development Plan Document for Wirral. The Core Strategy is a key document in a new style Local Development Framework for Wirral, which will set the strategic framework for future development in the Borough until 2031.

1.2 The Council is consulting on a series of Spatial Options to implement the Spatial Vision and Spatial Objectives for the Core Strategy. Consultation on the appraisal of these Spatial Options will be used to help the Council decide on the Preferred Options for the Core Strategy. This document sets out the initial appraisal of the Spatial Options developed to date and summarises their likely impact on local sustainability.

1.3 This document represents the start of Stage B of the process for appraising the sustainability of the emerging Core Strategy, following on from the completion of the Core Strategy Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report in July 2007. This document also takes account of the need to prepare an additional environmental report under the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004. The role of the sustainability appraisal at this Stage is to appraise different Spatial Options for the Core Strategy in terms of their likely impact on locally agreed objectives for sustainable development. It is not the purpose of the sustainability appraisal to determine which of the Spatial Options should be chosen as the basis for consultation.

1.4 There are five main stages to the sustainability appraisal process outlined in Government Guidance. Tasks A1 to A5 (Stage A) are addressed in the Core Strategy Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report 2007. The review of Plans, Policies and Programmes contained within the Scoping Report has been updated to take account of the changing policy context. Stage B of the sustainability appraisal process is concerned with developing and refining the Spatial Options and assessing their effects.

1.5 This document sets out the findings of the work undertaken to date under Stage A and supplements the Interim Sustainability Appraisal Report issued alongside the earlier consultation on the Issues, Vision and Objectives for the Core Strategy in February 2009, which reported on Task B1 of the sustainability appraisal process. As the Spatial Objectives for the Core Strategy have been substantially revised, the work under Task B1 has been repeated to bring it up-to-date with the objectives now contained within the Spatial Options Report.

1.6 In terms of the structure of this document:

- Section 2 outlines the background to the processes of sustainability appraisal and strategic environmental assessment, explains why the Core Strategy has to be subject to an appraisal, and explains the role of this document and should be read in tandem with the Core Strategy Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report 2007;

Spatial Options Interim Sustainability Appraisal

- Section 3 introduces the Core Strategy Spatial Options Report and the Council's Spatial Vision for the future development of the Borough;
- Section 4 sets out how the sustainability appraisal process will comply with the additional requirements for strategic environmental assessment;
- Section 5 summarises the work already undertaken as part of Stage A of the sustainability appraisal process, to agree on the scope of the sustainability appraisal;
- Section 6 summarises the work undertaken under Stage B of the sustainability appraisal, to appraise the proposed Spatial Objectives for the Core Strategy;
- Section 7 presents the updated review of Plans Policies and Programmes, originally contained within the Core Strategy Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report 2007;
- Section 8 reproduces the decision criteria and indicators for each of the local objectives for sustainable development set out within the Core Strategy Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report 2007;
- Section 9 sets out a table summarising the responses received to the Initial Sustainability Appraisal Report published alongside the consultation on the Issues Vision and Objectives for the Core Strategy in February 2007;
- Section 10 sets out the results of the revised work under Task B to test the compatibility of the revised Strategic Objectives for the Core Strategy now contained within the Council's Spatial Options Report;
- Section 11 sets out the results of the revised work under Task B to test the revised Spatial Objectives for the Core Strategy against the agreed local objectives for sustainable development; and
- Section 12 sets out a series of summary tables setting out the results of the sustainability appraisal of the Broad Spatial Options and other Policy Options now contained within the Council's Spatial Options Report.

2 Introduction

2.1 Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) involves the identification and evaluation of the environmental impacts of a strategic plan or programme. EU Directive 2001/42/EC on the assessment of the effects of certain plans and programmes on the environment (the SEA Directive) was brought into force in the UK on the 21 July 2004 through the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004, which apply to a range of plans and programmes including Local Development Frameworks.

2.2 Sustainability Appraisal (SA) extends the SEA concept to encompass economic and social concerns in addition to environmental factors. It is intended to provide a systematic process through which the performance of a plan can be tested against objectives for sustainable development to ensure that planning decisions are made in line with the principles of sustainable development.

2.3 The Government's approach has been to combine SEA and SA into a single, unified assessment process. Section 19 of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 requires Local Development Documents to be subject to a sustainability appraisal (SA) incorporating strategic environmental assessment (SEA).

2.4 There are five main stages in the SA process, linked to the different stages in the preparation of a Development Plan Document (DPD):

- Stage A - Setting the context and objectives, establishing the baseline and deciding on the scope of the appraisal;
- Stage B - Testing the objectives of the DPD against the SA framework, developing and refining options, predicting and assessing effects, identifying mitigation measures and developing proposals for monitoring;
- Stage C - Documenting the appraisal process;
- Stage D - Consulting on the DPD and the SA Report; and
- Stage E - Monitoring implementation of the DPD.

2.5 The requirements of each stage are set out in more detail in "Sustainability Appraisal of Regional Spatial Strategies and Local Development Documents" issued by the Office of the Deputy Prime Minister in 2006.

The Purpose of this Document

2.6 This document forms part of the preparation of the sustainability appraisal for a Core Strategy Development Plan Document for Wirral. The Core Strategy is a key document in a new style Local Development Framework for Wirral, which will set the strategic framework for future development in the Borough until 2031.

2.7 The Council is consulting on a series of Spatial Options to implement the Spatial Vision and Spatial Objectives for the Core Strategy. Consultation on the appraisal of these Spatial Options will be used to help the Council decide on the Preferred

Spatial Options Interim Sustainability Appraisal

Options for the Core Strategy. This document sets out the initial appraisal of the Spatial Options developed to date and summarises their likely impact on local sustainability.

2.8 This document represents the start of Stage B of the process for appraising the sustainability of the emerging Core Strategy, following on from the completion of the Core Strategy Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report in July 2007. This document also takes account of the need to prepare an additional environmental report under the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004.

2.9 Following consultation, the Council formally determined in July 2006 that the Core Strategy Development Plan Document is likely to have significant environmental effects and that an additional environmental report should be prepared as part of the sustainability appraisal for the Core Strategy (Executive Board, 12 July 2006, Minute 114 refers).

2.10 The Council has adopted an overarching Sustainability Appraisal Framework to set out the sustainability issues, objectives and indicators most relevant to Wirral that will be used to inform the preparation of individual sustainability appraisals for Development Plan Documents such as the Core Strategy.

2.11 The Core Strategy Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report 2007, drew from the findings of the adopted Sustainability Appraisal Framework for Wirral, to identify the specific context and baseline information needed to provide a starting point from which to appraise the likely effects of the emerging Core Strategy Development Plan Document.

2.12 The full background to the SA and SEA of the Core Strategy is set out in Section 2 of the Core Strategy Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report 2007.

2.13 The role of the sustainability appraisal at this stage is to appraise different Spatial Options for the Core Strategy in terms of their likely impact on the locally agreed objectives for sustainable development. It is not the purpose of the sustainability appraisal to determine which of the Spatial Options should be chosen as the basis for consultation.

2.14 While there is no statutory requirement to issue a sustainability appraisal report at this stage and a full SA Report does not have to be issued until the Council's Preferred Options are made available for public consultation, this document provides a mechanism by which information on the emerging SA/SEA can be made available to consultees and stakeholders alongside the process of identifying and selecting the various options and alternatives for the Core Strategy.

Habitats Regulations Assessment

2.15 The need for an appropriate assessment of the likely impact of the Core Strategy Development Plan Document on designated European Sites is to be determined separately in consultation with Natural England, who replaced English

Nature and the Countryside Agency on 2 October 2006. The Council is issuing an Initial Screening Assessment alongside the consultation on the Spatial Options Report which aims to identify the relevant European Sites which will need to be considered as the Core Strategy is prepared, to begin the process of considering whether a significant impact on European Sites will be likely.

2.16 A copy of the Core Strategy Development Plan Document Habitats Regulations Assessment Initial Screening Assessment is available alongside this document.

Independent Review

2.17 The Council has established an independent Sustainability Appraisal Panel, which includes representatives from a range of environmental, social and economic interests, to advise the Council on the conduct of sustainability appraisal processes and to review the findings of sustainability appraisal documents.

2.18 Meetings to verify the content and findings of this document will be undertaken with the Panel as part of the wider consultation on the Council's Spatial Options Report.

3 The Core Strategy Development Plan Document

3.1 The Core Strategy will be a key document within the Local Development Framework for Wirral, intended to set the longer-term vision, objectives and spatial strategy for the Borough. The Core Strategy Development Plan Document will address issues such as:

- the broad strategy for the distribution of all types of new investment and development;
- the future housing requirement derived from the Regional Spatial Strategy, including the broad distribution of new dwellings in the Borough;
- the delivery of the Mersey Heartlands Growth Point;
- changes to the pattern of employment and future employment land requirements;
- the sequence of land development;
- the location of areas for growth and restraint;
- the identification of and support for the hierarchy of town and local centres in the Borough;
- the reduction of energy consumption and the need to travel;
- the requirement for good design throughout all aspects of development;
- major investment and regeneration activities by the public and private sectors;
- the identification of broad areas at risk of flooding;
- protection from inappropriate development for the Green Belt, countryside, landscape, biodiversity and nature conservation resources; and
- the overall strategy for minerals and waste.

3.2 Once adopted, the Core Strategy will replace the majority of the strategic and district wide, criteria-based policies previously contained within the Unitary Development Plan for Wirral, which was adopted in February 2000.

3.3 Consultation on the Issues, Vision and Objectives for the Core Strategy, in February 2009, set out the context for the development of spatial options for the Core Strategy Development Plan Document and for subsequent Development Plan Documents. Having considered the representations received, the Council has revised the Spatial Vision and Spatial Objectives for the Core Strategy and has generated a series of options for their implementation. A Spatial Options Report has now been produced for public consultation.

3.4 The revised Spatial Vision for the Core Strategy set out in the Spatial Options Report is now as follows:

Wirral 2031

A. By 2031, Wirral will be a Borough which offers a higher quality of life for all its residents and visitors;

B. The economic objectives of the Investment Strategy for Wirral will have been met; Wirral's economy will be strengthened and diversified; there will be a wide range of employment sites and premises served by modern communications and infrastructure which are attractive to existing businesses and inward investors; the Borough will be an attractive location for higher quality, better paying employers, particularly in the knowledge-based, high technology manufacturing and environmental technology sectors; and will be less dependent on jobs in retailing and public services;

C. Significant employment growth will have been focused on the designated Strategic Regional Sites at Birkenhead in Settlement Area 2; and at Wirral International Business Park in Settlement Area 4;

D. The population will have grown within Settlement Area 1, Settlement Area 2 and Settlement Area 3. Net out-migration from the Borough will have been reduced and there will be a higher proportion of younger age groups within the population as a whole;

E. Levels of unemployment and worklessness will have been significantly reduced and the skills base in Settlement Area 1, Settlement Area 2, Settlement Area 3, Settlement Area 4 and Settlement Area 5 will have been enhanced;

F. As a result of the Newheartlands Housing Market Renewal Initiative and the Mersey Heartlands Growth Point, Settlement Area 1, Settlement Area 2 and Settlement Area 3, will be seen as increasingly attractive places to live, through the promotion of sustainable, affordable, mixed communities and the provision of high quality, well designed, zero-carbon, mixed tenure housing, which will be capable of meeting the needs of all sectors of the community;

G. The amount of vacant and derelict land in the older urban areas of Settlement Area 1, Settlement Area 2, Settlement Area 3 and Settlement Area 4, will have been substantially reduced and used to secure wider social, economic and environmental benefits;

H. Settlement Area 2 will provide an enhanced and revitalised sub-regional centre as the retail, service and cultural centre of choice for all the Borough's residents, supported by a network of vital and viable district and local shopping centres;

I. Settlement Area 2 will be halfway through a long term transformational programme of development, achieving integrated, high density, mixed-use regeneration to re-create sustainable urban communities at the heart of the

older urban areas of east Wirral, securing thousands of new jobs and homes through the creation of new living and working markets in a world class environmental setting;

J. The potential of the Borough as a tourism destination will have been further developed by focusing on the quality of the natural environment and built heritage and the regeneration of the coastal resorts of New Brighton, West Kirby and Hoylake and the number of visitors and the proportion of jobs maintained will have increased;

K. The level of disparity in social, economic, environmental and health outcomes found in parts of Settlement Area 1, Settlement Area 2, Settlement Area 3, Settlement Area 4 and Settlement Area 5, will have been significantly reduced;

L. All new development will be suitably adapted to the potential impacts of climate change and flood risk, maximising energy efficiency and minimising carbon emissions and the consumption of water and other resources. Secure renewable, decentralised and low carbon sources of energy of an appropriate scale for Wirral will have been developed. All new residential developments will have been zero carbon from 2016 onwards and the Borough's total carbon emissions will have been cut by 60% by 2025;

M. The Borough will have maintained and enhanced a high quality urban and rural environment, with a fully established network of high quality green infrastructure including enhanced and safeguarded biodiversity and geodiversity resources. Local distinctiveness and heritage will be highly valued and supported by local controls over the design and character of new development;

N. The quantity of waste generated in the Borough and the proportion going to landfill will have been minimised through the promotion of sustainable waste management and a higher proportion of waste generated will be re-used, recycled or re-processed, locally or within the wider sub-region;

O. Transport and land use will have been co-ordinated to promote the most sustainable transport choices, to increase the number and proportion of journeys undertaken by public transport, walking and cycling; reduce the number and length of individual car journeys; and increase the amount of freight moved by rail and water; and

P. Public safety and crime prevention will be high priorities in the design and location of new development.

3.5 The Spatial Vision for the Core Strategy is now supplemented by eleven Spatial Objectives:

Spatial Objective 1 - Economic Revitalisation

To develop the Assisted Areas and Strategic Regional Sites in Settlement Areas 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 to revitalise, diversify and expand the Borough's economy and to increase rates of output, economic activity and employment to reach and maintain average levels of performance for the North West Region.

Spatial Objective 2 - Vacant Urban Land

To significantly reduce the proportion of vacant and underused land in Settlement Area 2 and Settlement Area 4 and the number of vacant and underused sites in Settlement Area 1 and Settlement Area 3.

Spatial Objective 3 - Housing Market Renewal

To support the revitalisation of the housing market and improved housing conditions in the southern parts of Settlement Area 1, Settlement Area 2 and the northern and eastern parts of Settlement Area 3.

Spatial Objective 4 - Housing Growth

To focus housing growth on the Mersey Heartlands Growth Point in Settlement Area 2 and the surrounding urban areas in Settlement Area 1 and Settlement Area 3.

Spatial Objective 5 - Social Inclusion

To focus development and investment to improve access to jobs and services and the living conditions, economic well being, housing choice, health, education and skills of communities living in areas ranked within the lowest twenty percent in the national Index of Multiple Deprivation for England.

Spatial Objective 6 - Transport Accessibility

To ensure that homes, jobs and services are provided in the most easily accessible locations to support: an increase in walking and cycling; the increased use of passenger rail services between Liverpool, Chester, Wrexham, New Brighton and West Kirby; and the increased use of other high frequency public transport services, particularly along the following main transport corridors:

- A41 Birkenhead to Chester (via B5136);
- B5137/A5137 Bromborough to Heswall;
- A522/B5138 Birkenhead to Heswall;
- A554 Birkenhead to New Brighton;
- A551 Seacombe to Arrowe Park;
- A5027/B5139 Birkenhead to West Kirby;
- A553 Birkenhead to Hoylake; and
- A540 Hoylake to Chester.

Spatial Objective 7 - Local Distinctiveness

To maintain the local distinctiveness and separation of settlements and the quality of residential areas by ensuring that the design, type, scale, nature, location and pattern of new development complements and enhances the character and appearance of Settlement Areas 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7.

Spatial Objective 8 - Green Infrastructure

To secure an equitable distribution of high quality green infrastructure to meet local needs for open space, sport, recreation, leisure, exercise, biodiversity and amenity; to support the new communities planned within the Newheartlands Pathfinder and the Mersey Heartlands Growth Point in Settlement Area 2; and to address other local shortfalls in Settlement Areas 1, 3, 4, 5 and 7.

Spatial Objective 9 - Countryside and Coast

To maintain and enhance the natural and semi-natural character and appearance of the Borough's coast and countryside in Settlement Area 8 and extend access to the Mersey coastline in Settlement Area 3 and Settlement Area 4.

Spatial Objective 10 - Climate Change

To ensure that all new development and investment will reduce the impact on global climate change and build in resilience to future climate change by minimising the risk of flooding in Settlement Areas 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 and by contributing to the target of reducing carbon emissions by 60% by 2025 and achieving carbon neutrality by 2050.

Spatial Objective 11 - Public Safety

To promote public safety and maintain the separation between sensitive uses and registered installations and processes and ensure that national air quality objectives continue to be achieved in Settlement Area 2 and Settlement Area 4.

3.6 The boundaries to the locations, designations and Settlement Areas referred in each of the the Spatial Objectives are set out within the main body of the Spatial Options Report.

3.7 The remainder of the Spatial Options Report sets out three Broad Spatial Options for the future development of the Borough:

- Broad Spatial Option 1 - Focused Regeneration
- Broad Spatial Option 2 - Balanced Growth
- Broad Spatial Option 3 - Urban Expansion

3.8 These are supplemented by a series of other Policy Options:

- Providing for Housing - including options for the distribution and phasing of new housing development, the provision of affordable and specialist housing and provision for Gypsies and Travellers;
- Providing for Employment;
- Providing for Retailing;
- Providing for Renewable, Decentralised and Low Carbon Energy;
- Providing for Better Design;
- Providing for Development Management;
- Providing for Developer Contributions; and
- Providing for Green Infrastructure.

3.9 Each of these Broad Spatial Options and alternative Policy Options will need to be examined to determine the most appropriate long term strategy for the future development of the Borough.

4 Strategic Environmental Assessment

4.1 The elements of this document that constitute part of the Environmental Report required under the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004 (the SEA Regulations) are indicated in Table 1 below. The requirements of the SEA Regulations that are met in other supporting documents are also indicated in Table 1.

Table 1 - Requirements of the SEA Regulations

Information to be included in an Environmental Report under the SEA Regulations	Relevant sections in this and other documents
<p>Regulation 12(2)</p> <p>The report shall identify, describe and evaluate the likely significant effects on the environment of</p> <p>(a) implementing the plan or programme; and</p> <p>(b) reasonable alternatives taking into account the objectives and geographical scope of the plan or programme</p>	Section 6 and 12 of this document
<p>Regulation 12(3)</p> <p>The report shall include such of the information referred to in Schedule 2 of these Regulations as may reasonably required...</p>	
Information referred to in Schedule 2 to the Regulations	
<p>An outline of the contents, main objectives of the plan and its relationship with other relevant plans and programmes</p>	Section 3 and Section 7 of this document
<p>The relevant aspects of the current state of the environment and the likely evolution thereof without implementation of the plan</p>	Core Strategy Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report 2007, Annual Monitoring Reports, Core Strategy evidence base reports
<p>The environmental characteristics of areas likely to be significantly affected</p>	Specific site allocations are not proposed or finalised at this stage. Broader assessment of the environmental characteristics of the Borough are addressed within the Core Strategy Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report 2007 and the Core Strategy Spatial Options Report
<p>Any existing environmental problems which are relevant to the plan, including in particular, those relating to any areas of a particular environmental importance, such as areas designated pursuant to Directives 79/409/EEC and 92/43/EEC</p>	Core Strategy Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report 2007, Core Strategy Spatial Options Report, Habitats Regulations Assessment - Interim Screening Assessment

The environmental protection objectives, established at international, Community or national level, which are relevant to the plan and the way those objectives and any environmental considerations have been taken into account during its preparation.	Section 7 of this document
The likely significant effects on the environment, including on issues such as biodiversity, population, human health, fauna, flora, soils, water, air, climatic factors, material assets, cultural heritage, landscape, and the interrelationship between the above factors.	Section 6 and Section 12 of this document and future sustainability appraisal reports
The measures envisaged to prevent, reduce and as fully as possible offset any significant adverse effects on the environment of implementing the plan	Section 6 and Section 12 of this document and future sustainability appraisal reports
An outline of the reasons for selecting the alternatives dealt with and a description of how the assessment was undertaken including any difficulties	Section 6 and Section 12 of this document and future sustainability appraisal reports
A description of measures envisaged concerning monitoring	Section 6 of this document
A non-technical summary of the information provided above	Section 1 of this document

5 Stage A - Appraisal Framework and Evidence Base

5.1 Stage A of the sustainability appraisal process is based on five tasks to establish the framework for undertaking the sustainability appraisal – essentially by identifying a set of local sustainable development objectives against which the Core Strategy Development Plan Document is to be assessed – together with an evidence base to help inform the findings of the appraisal.

5.2 Tasks A1 to A5, which are addressed in more detail within the Core Strategy Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report 2007, are reviewed briefly below:

Task A1 - Links to Other Policies, Plans and Programmes

5.3 Stage A of the SA process firstly involves establishing the context in which the Core Strategy is being prepared, set by the other policies, plans, programmes, strategies and initiatives that will influence its content (and vice-versa) and the opportunities and challenges that these will present. The requirement to undertake a context review also arises from the SEA Regulations, which require that the 'Environmental Report' include an outline of the contents and main objectives of the plan or programme and of its relationship with other relevant plans and programmes.

5.4 Since the Core Strategy Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report was completed, in 2007, the list of other relevant plans projects or programmes has been updated and is now set out in Section 7 of this document.

Task A2 - Baseline Information

5.5 The collection of baseline information is a key component of the SA process and a legal requirement under the SEA Regulations. Baseline information helps to provide a basis for predicting and monitoring effects and to identify sustainability problems. The Council's Sustainability Appraisal Framework and the Core Strategy Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report 2007 sets out a review of available baseline data to provide a picture of Wirral prior to the preparation of the Core Strategy.

5.6 The baseline evidence has, again, been updated since 2007, including through the Council's Annual Monitoring Report, which has updated many of the SA indicators. As ongoing monitoring has not resulted in the removal or addition of sustainability issues, the Sustainability Appraisal Framework is still considered relevant to the current context in Wirral and a reasonable basis for the sustainability appraisal of the Spatial Options Report for the Core Strategy.

Task A3 - Identifying Issues and Problems

5.7 Stage A3 of the SA process involves identifying the sustainability issues and problems facing the Borough. Having had regard to the results of initial consultation with statutory consultees and stakeholders on the scope of the sustainability appraisal

for the Core Strategy, the finalised Core Strategy Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report 2007 identifies a number of sustainability issues and problems under the following headings:

1. Social Inclusion;
2. Sustainable Consumption and Production;
3. Environmental Protection and Enhancement;
4. Natural Resources; and
5. Quality of Life.

Task A4 – Developing the Appraisal Framework

5.8 Stage A of the SA/SEA process culminates in the development of a series of local objectives for sustainable development, which provide a yardstick against which to assess the effects of the plan. The sustainability appraisal objectives address a range of potential effects upon people (including social and economic effects) and the environment and are considered to represent the key social, environmental and economic goals for Wirral.

5.9 The local sustainability objectives for Wirral, which were initially identified in the Council's Sustainability Appraisal Framework, adopted in July 2006, have now been used to evaluate each of the policy options contained within the Core Strategy Spatial Options Report.

5.10 The local sustainability objectives for Wirral are:

Social Inclusion

1. To promote a balanced population structure
2. To reduce the incidence of multiple deprivation
3. To promote the accessibility of services and facilities to all sectors of society
4. To meet identified local housing needs and promote housing market renewal
5. To promote inclusive, healthy communities

Sustainable Consumption and Production

1. To promote improved economic performance
2. To provide for employment growth and business creation
3. To reduce worklessness and income deprivation
4. To promote the vitality and viability of town centres
5. To maximise provision for high quality tourism

Environmental Protection and Enhancement

1. To maintain and improve biodiversity and natural habitats
2. To minimise pollution to land, water or air (including noise pollution)
3. To preserve, protect and enhance sites, features and areas of archaeological, historical and cultural heritage importance.

4. To provide for the separation of incompatible land uses
5. To reduce the impact of traffic intrusion in residential areas

Natural Resources

1. To maximise the use of previously developed urban land
2. To minimise reliance on non-renewable energy sources
3. To promote sustainable drainage and water conservation
4. To minimise waste generation and maximise recycling
5. To minimise the impact of flooding and other natural hazards including climate change

Quality of Life

1. To conserve and enhance the character and quality of the Borough's landscapes and townscapes, maintaining and strengthening local distinctiveness and sense of place.
2. To achieve high quality and sustainable design for buildings, spaces and the public realm sensitive to the locality
3. To maximise opportunities for culture, sport and leisure
4. To promote sustainable travel choices and reduce the need to travel
5. To minimise opportunities for crime and anti-social behaviour

5.11 The sustainability objectives are linked to a series of decision criteria and indicators which are reproduced in Section 8 of this document.

Task A5 – Consulting on the Scope of the Sustainability Appraisal

5.12 The Council consulted on the content of a draft Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report between 31 July and 22 September 2006. Representations were received from 32 individuals or organisations. The content of these representations, together with the Council's response, are summarised in Appendix 5 of the final Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report, which was eventually adopted by the Council in July 2007.

6 Stage B - Appraisal of Core Strategy Objectives

6.1 Stage B of the SA process is concerned with developing and refining options and assessing their effects.

Task B1 - Testing the Spatial Objectives for the Core Strategy

6.2 The Interim Sustainability Appraisal Report, published alongside the consultation on the issues vision and objectives for the Core Strategy, addressed Task B1 for the twenty-nine strategic policy objectives contained within the Issues, Vision and Objectives Report in February 2009. This document included two compatibility exercises, to assess the internal compatibility and consistency of the strategic policy objectives with each other and to test the strategic policy objectives against the local sustainability objectives identified under Task A4.

6.3 A summary of the comments received in response to consultation on the Interim Sustainability Appraisal Report is set out in Section 9 of this document.

6.4 Following consultation on the Issues, Vision and Objectives Report, the Spatial Portrait of the Borough has been expanded to include eight Settlement Areas and the twenty-nine strategic policy objectives have been refocused and reduced to eleven Spatial Objectives for the Core Strategy. The revised Spatial Objectives are set out in Section 3 of this document.

6.5 Given the significant changes to the Strategic Objectives contained within the Core Strategy Spatial Options Report, these two compatibility exercises have been re-run.

Assessment of the Internal Compatibility and Consistency of the Spatial Objectives

6.6 The revised assessment of the internal compatibility and consistency of the Spatial Objectives is presented in Section 10 of this document. Each Spatial Objective has been assessed for their compatibility with each of the other Spatial Objectives, with the links between the two classified as follows:

“**positive compatible**” – the proposed Spatial Objective is likely to contribute significantly to the achievement of the other Spatial Objective; or

“**uncertain**” – the proposed Spatial Objective either has both a positive and negative relationship to the other Spatial Objective or the relationship is dependent upon a spatial option to be selected in the later stages of plan preparation and ultimately on how the finalised policy is implemented; or

“**possible conflict**”, - the proposed Spatial Objective has the potential to detract from the achievement of the other Spatial Objective; or

“**no link**” – there is no relationship between the proposed Spatial Objective and the achievement of the other Spatial Objective or the relationship is negligible.

6.7 The revised assessment suggests that there are no outright conflicts between the Spatial Objectives set out within the Core Strategy Spatial Options Report but that there are a number of uncertainties depending on how the finalised policy is implemented. For example, the Spatial Objectives relating to Climate Change, Green Infrastructure and Local Distinctiveness will need to be given due weight in relation to Spatial Objective 1 relating to Economic Revitalisation; there are uncertainties relating to the Spatial Objectives 1 to 4 which aim to focus development within the east of the Borough and Spatial Objective 11 relating to Public Safety; and some vacant land targeted under Spatial Objective 2 could acquire value as Green Infrastructure identified under Spatial Objective 8.

Compatibility of the Spatial Objectives with Sustainability Objectives

6.8 The second compatibility exercise tests the revised Spatial Objectives for compatibility with the local sustainability objectives identified within the Core Strategy Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report 2007. The revised assessment is presented in Section 11 of this document. Each Spatial Objective has been assessed for their compatibility with each of the local sustainability objectives, with the links between the two classified as follows:

“**positive compatible**” – the proposed Spatial Objective is likely to contribute significantly to the achievement of the local sustainability objective; or

“**uncertain**” – the proposed Spatial Objective either has both a positive and negative relationship to the local sustainability objective or the relationship is dependent upon a spatial option to be selected in a later stage of plan preparation and ultimately on how the finalised policy is implemented; or

“**possible conflict**”, - the proposed Spatial Objective has the potential to detract from the achievement of the local sustainability objective; or

“**no link**” – there is no relationship between the proposed Spatial Objective and the achievement of the local sustainability objective or the relationship is negligible.

6.9 Overall, the emphasis of the revised Spatial Objectives on regeneration in the east of the Borough, in tandem with support for housing market renewal, tackling deprivation, enhancing transport accessibility, enhancing green infrastructure and protecting and enhancing the coast and countryside is broadly compatible with the local sustainability objectives and no outright conflicts have been identified. There are, however, some uncertainties depending on how the finalised policy is implemented, generally relating to the Spatial Objectives for Economic Revitalisation and sustainability appraisal objectives relating to Environmental Protection.

Task B2 - Developing the Options for the Core Strategy

6.10 The Spatial Options Report identifies a number of alternative policy options for the Borough which have been developed in response to consultation on the Issues, Vision and Objectives Report in response to other influencing factors such

as national and regional policies. The development and appraisal of the alternative policy options has been an iterative process, with the options being refined to take account of both the findings of consultation and of the interim sustainability appraisal.

Task B3 - Predicting the Effects of the Spatial Options for the Core Strategy

Task B4 - Evaluating the Effects of the Spatial Options for the Core Strategy

Task B5 - Mitigating Adverse Effects and Maximising Beneficial Effects

6.11 The aim of these Tasks is to predict the likely social, environmental and economic effects of the proposed alternative policy options for the Core Strategy. National guidance identifies two particular elements in this exercise:

- Identifying any changes to the sustainability baseline which are predicted to arise from the spatial options for the Core Strategy; and
- Describing any changes in terms of their magnitude or geographical scale.

6.12 The results of the appraisal are contained within Section 11 of this document. A matrix has been used to assess the ability of each of the policy options contained within the Core Strategy Spatial Options Report to meet the local objectives for sustainable development.

6.13 Six values have been used to "score" the contribution that each of the policy options would make towards the achievement of each local objective for sustainable development on the following basis:

"++" - the policy option would have a strongly positive impact on the achievement of the local sustainability objective; or

"+" - the policy option would have a positive impact on the achievement of the local sustainability objective; or

"0" - the policy option would have no impact or relationship with the achievement of the local sustainability objective; or

"x" - the policy option would have a negative impact on the achievement of the local sustainability objective; or

"xx" - the policy option would have a strongly negative impact on the achievement of the local sustainability objective; or

"?" - the policy option would have an uncertain or unknown impact on the achievement of the local sustainability objective.

6.14 The duration and nature of any predicted potential effects are also considered in a series of separate tables in Section 12. The duration of effects is considered over the short term (0-5 years), medium term (5-10 years) or long term (10 years +) represented in the tables by the following symbols:

"√ " - Yes, there will be an impact; or

"x" - No, there will not be an impact; or

"?" - impact uncertain

6.15 The nature of effects are considered in terms of their certainty, scale, permanence and the potential for cumulative impacts. The potential for mitigation is also considered. These assessments are represented in the tables by the following symbols:

++ inevitable significant positive impact;

+ probable positive impact;

0 neutral or no discernible impact;

- probable negative impact;

-- inevitable significant negative impact

6.16 The results of the appraisal, alongside a commentary which considers the scope for the prevention, reduction or offsetting of potential adverse effects is set out in a series of tables in Section 12 of this document. An example of the layout of each table is set out below.

Social Inclusion								
SA Objective	Duration of effects			Nature of effects				
	Short (0-5 years)	Medium (5-10 years)	Long (10+ years)	Certainty	Scale	Permanence	Cumulative	Potential for Mitigation
Balanced Population	√	√	?	++	++	++	++	0

6.17 In this example, the policy option being assessed is considered to have effects on the achievement of the local sustainability objective for Balanced Population over the short and medium term but there is uncertainty as to whether the policy option will have an impact over the longer term. In relation to the nature of effects, there is a high level of certainty that there will be an significant positive effect on the achievement of the sustainability objective, that it will be of significant scale, that it will be permanent and that there will be cumulative impacts with other policies. As the effects are positive, there is no need to consider the potential for mitigation.

6.18 Although the sustainability objectives and their decision criteria are presented under a number of separate headings, the sustainability appraisal has sought to provide an integrated assessment, seeking to optimise the benefits across all the relevant objectives. A summary of the headline findings is presented below:

Broad Spatial Option 1 - Focused Regeneration

6.19 Broad Spatial Option 1 generally scores positively, given its focus on urban regeneration. However, over the longer term, there is potential for adverse impacts in terms of the separation of compatible land uses and traffic intrusion in residential areas, as development opportunities become more scarce. It is unclear, with the exception of major development opportunities such as Wirral Waters, whether the likely emphasis on smaller urban windfalls would deliver developments of sufficient scale to enable the incorporation of viable sustainable energy generation. Later on in the plan period, additional consideration may have to be given to sites in areas at risk of flooding, if a supply of sequentially preferable alternatives is not sustained.

Broad Spatial Option 2 - Balanced Growth

6.20 Broad Spatial Option 2 again generally scores positively, given the focus on development in the existing urban area, although scores less well than Broad Spatial Option 1 against issues such as tackling deprivation and support for housing market renewal. As with Broad Spatial Option 1, over the longer term there is potential for adverse impacts in terms of the separation of compatible land uses and traffic intrusion in residential areas, as development opportunities become more scarce. It is unclear, with the exception of major development opportunities such as Wirral Waters, whether the likely emphasis on smaller windfalls could deliver developments of sufficient scale to enable the incorporation of viable sustainable energy generation. Later on in the plan period additional consideration may have to be given to sites in areas at risk of flooding, if a supply of sequentially preferable alternatives is not sustained.

Broad Spatial Option 3 - Urban Expansion

6.21 Broad Spatial Option 3 generally scores poorly against sustainability objectives, with the exception of issues such as the separation of incompatible land uses and the reduction of exposure to pollution and hazards. Broad Spatial Option 3 has the potential to cause the most harm to sustainability objectives related to protection of the natural environment. Some of the adverse scores in relation to matters such as accessibility would, however, have potential for mitigation through additional infrastructure provided as part of development proposals.

Distribution of New Housing Development (Policy Options HD1 and HD2)

6.22 The appraisal suggests that Policy Option HD1 would be the most sustainable. Policy Option HD1 could assist in restructuring local housing markets and attract a wider mix of population to the area, which could enhance economic performance. Policy Option HD1 could also assist in maximising the use of previously developed urban land and buildings whilst restricting development in the open countryside.

Phasing of New Housing Development (Policy Options HP1 and HP2)

6.23 The appraisal suggests that Policy Option HP2 would be the most sustainable. Directing housing development to particular areas could assist in restructuring local housing markets and attracting a wider mix of population to the area. Policy Option HP2 could also support economic revitalisation and reduce unemployment and income deprivation by focusing new housing on areas of employment growth.

Affordable and Specialist Housing (Policy Options AH1 and AH2)

6.24 The appraisal suggests that Policy Option AH1 would be the most sustainable. Dispersing affordable and specialist housing across the Borough would better encourage the formation of more mixed, sustainable communities, supporting social inclusion, a more diverse housing offer and a wider mix of population.

Gypsies and Travellers (Policy Options GT1 and GT2)

6.25 The appraisal suggests that both Policy Options would be equally sustainable.

Distribution of Employment (Policy Options EL1, EL2 and EL3)

6.26 The appraisal suggests that Policy Option EL1 is likely to be the most sustainable as it would support the creation of employment opportunities in areas of greatest need and would provide new employment in the most accessible locations.

Distribution of Comparison Retail Floorspace (Policy Options CR1 and CR2)

6.27 The appraisal suggests that Policy Option CR1 is likely to be the most sustainable on the basis that it will ensure a wider balance of investment opportunities and is likely to secure the most accessible opportunities for retail and employment.

Renewable, Decentralised and Low Carbon Energy (Policy Options RE1, RE2 and RE3)

6.28 The appraisal suggests that Policy Option RE3, by setting targets based on the capacity of each Settlement Area and being able to combine stand-alone schemes with contributions from smaller developments, is the most sustainable.

Providing for Better Design (Policy Options DE1, DE2 and DE3)

6.29 The appraisal suggests that all three Policy Options are likely to be equally sustainable.

Providing for Development Management (Policy Options DM1 and DM2)

6.30 The appraisal suggests that Policy Option DM2 is likely to be the most sustainable approach because of the opportunity to introduce more locally specific guidance. While Policy Option DM1 is unlikely to have any adverse effects, it is likely to be the least sustainable because of the need to translate the implementation of national and regional policies at local level.

Providing for Developer Contributions (Policy Options DC1 and DC2)

6.31 The appraisal suggests that both Policy Options are likely to be equally sustainable.

Providing for Green Infrastructure (Policy Options GI1 and GI2)

6.32 The appraisal suggests that Policy Option GI2 is likely to be the most sustainable, on the basis that a neighbourhood level approach to identifying priorities and targets for the provision of various types of green infrastructure is likely to be more clearly related to local circumstances and identified local needs.

Task B6 - Proposing Measures to Monitor the Significant Effects of Implementing the Core Strategy

6.33 The Council publishes a statutory Annual Monitoring Report (AMR), as part of the Local Development Framework, towards the end of each calendar year. The AMR contains information on national Core Output Indicators relating to business development and town centres; housing; environmental quality, minerals and waste.

6.34 The Council proposes to publish monitoring information related to the final Sustainability Appraisal of the Core Strategy in future AMRs, once the relevant targets and indicators associated with the emerging Core Strategy have been established.

6.35 Annual Monitoring Reports are also produced for the Merseyside Local Transport Plan, which will contain information relating to travel to work, including the use of park and ride, walking and cycling.

7 Links to Other Plans Policies and Programmes

Plan, Programme, Strategy or Initiative	Key Objectives relevant to Local Development Documents and Sustainability Appraisal	Implications for Local Development Documents (LDDs)
EUROPEAN AND INTERNATIONAL		
Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development (2002)	<p>Actions include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reverse trend in loss of natural resources, efficient use of resources and reduction in consumer consumption, increase global uptake of renewable energy, increase business innovation in green technology, and reduce loss of biodiversity. 	Relevant LDDs/LDF should include policies which balance environmental, social and economic considerations and promote sustainable development.
Kyoto Protocol	Key objective is to achieve a reduction in emissions of Carbon Dioxide and other Greenhouse Gases. UK agreement is to reduce emissions by 20% below 1990 levels by 2010	Relevant LDDs should include policies which minimise increases in Carbon and other emissions
European Spatial Development Perspective	<p>The three fundamental goals of European policy should be achieved equally in all parts of the EU:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Economic and social cohesion; • Conservation and management of natural resources and the cultural heritage; • More balanced competitiveness of the European territory. <p>However, due to cultural variety, spatial development policies must not standardise local and regional identities in the EU, which help enrich the quality of life of its citizens.</p>	Relevant LDD objectives should deal with the issues of economic and social cohesion within Wirral and within the North West region, conservation and management of natural resources and cultural heritage and competitiveness.
EU Habitats Directive	The Habitats Directive aims to protect Biodiversity through conservation of natural habitats and species of wildlife fauna and flora. It requires all Member States to protect certain species and habitat types. The Network of protected sites is known as Natura 2000.	An appropriate assessment may need to be carried out of individual LDDs if there are likely to be significant effects on a European site.
EU Framework Directives on: air quality, water, nitrates, water quality, drinking water quality,	<p>Relevant objectives include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improvement of ambient air quality, improving water quality, protection of water resources, protection of aquatic ecosystems, reducing water pollution caused by nitrates, 	Relevant LDDs to include plan objectives covering water and air quality, protection of water and land based ecosystems, reduction

Plan, Programme, Strategy or Initiative	Key Objectives relevant to Local Development Documents and Sustainability Appraisal	Implications for Local Development Documents (LDDs)
<p>, waste, landfill of waste,</p> <p>packaging, packaging waste,</p>	<p>, reduction of waste and effective waste management.</p>	<p>of waste and sustainable waste management.</p>
<p>European Sustainable Development Strategy</p>	<p>Strategy focuses on the need to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Limit climate change and increase use of clean energy; ● Address threats to public health ● Combat poverty and social exclusion ● Deal with the economic and social implications of an ageing society ● Manage natural resources more responsibly (including biodiversity and waste generation) <p>Improve the transport system and waste management</p>	<p>Relevant LDD objectives to address issues highlighted with spatial implications especially climate change, management of natural resources, transport and waste management and ensure policies balance environmental, social and economic considerations.</p>
<p>EU Sixth Environmental Action Programme</p>	<p>The 6th EAP proposes five priority avenues of strategic action to help achieve environmental objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Improve the implementation of existing legislation ● Integrating environmental concerns into other policies ● Encouraging the market to work for the environment ● Empowering citizens and changing behaviour ● Greening land use planning and management decisions ● The 6EAP focuses attention on four priority areas for action: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Tackling climate change ● Nature and biodiversity – protecting a unique resource ● Environment and health ● Sustainable use of natural resources and management of wastes 	<p>Relevant LDDs to include objectives to address those issues highlighted with spatial implications especially climate change, management of natural resources, nature and biodiversity and ensure policies balance environmental, social and economic considerations.</p>
<p>European Landscape Convention</p>	<p>UK Government signed the convention in February 2006, and has been ratified by UK Parliament. It aims to encourage public authorities to adopt policies and measures for protecting, managing and planning landscapes throughout Europe. Landscape defined as “an area, as perceived by people, whose character</p>	<p>The definition of landscape and general objectives are reflected in the UK programme of historic landscape Characterisation. The Relevant LDDs should include policies to safeguard and enhance landscapes</p>

Plan, Programme, Strategy or Initiative	Key Objectives relevant to Local Development Documents and Sustainability Appraisal	Implications for Local Development Documents (LDDs)
	is the result of the action and interaction of natural and/or human factors” and applies to urban and rural areas.	
European Biodiversity Strategy	<p>The EBS states that the scale of human impact on biodiversity has accelerated dramatically in recent decades and that, in spite of efforts by the Community and MemberStates to address the problem of biodiversity reduction or loss, existing measures are insufficient to reverse present trends.</p> <p>The EBS is developed around four major themes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity ● Sharing of benefits arising out of the utilisation of genetic resources ● Research, identification, monitoring and exchange of information ● Education, training and awareness 	Relevant LDD objectives to address those issues highlighted with spatial implications.
European Directive on SEA	Legislation from the European Commission regarding assessment of the Impacts on the environment of plans and programmes. Translated through planning guidance and national legislation (UK regulations on EIA and SEA)	Sustainability appraisal to address requirements of SEA Directive/Regulations
NATIONAL		
Securing the Future – delivering UK Sustainable Development Strategy	<p>Replaces the previous UK Strategy published in 1999. Contains the following guiding principles:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Living within environmental limits ● Ensuring a strong, healthy and just society ● Achieving a sustainable economy ● Promoting Good governance ● Using Sound Science responsibly <p>For the UK, priorities for the future are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Sustainable Consumption and Production ● Climate Change and Energy ● Natural Resource Protection and Environmental enhancement ● Sustainable Communities <p>Full list of 68 indicators, including 20 UK framework indicators included</p>	<p>For a policy to be 'sustainable' it must respect</p> <p>all five of the principles set out on the left. LDDs should reflect a commitment to sustainable development and promote the five principles in policy making.</p>

Plan, Programme, Strategy or Initiative	Key Objectives relevant to Local Development Documents and Sustainability Appraisal	Implications for Local Development Documents (LDDs)
<p>“Working with the grain of nature - A biodiversity strategy for England” (DEFRA, 2002)</p>	<p>The UK Biodiversity Action Plan –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Describes the UK’s biological resources; ● Commits a detailed plan for the protection of these resources; and ● Has 391 Species Action Plans, 45 Habitat Action Plans and 162 Local Biodiversity Action Plans with targeted actions. <p><i>Working with the grain of nature: a biodiversity strategy for England, was launched on 24 October 2002. The Strategy sets out a series of actions that will be taken by the Government and its partners to make biodiversity a fundamental consideration across all main sectors of public policy.</i></p>	<p>Relevant LDDs should include policies to promote biodiversity conservation and enhancement in Wirral, particularly in relation to the built environment and urban green space.</p>
<p>UK Government 10 year Transport Plan (2000)</p>	<p>The ten-year plan sees the following as key:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Integrated transport: looking at transport as a whole, matching solutions to specific problems by assessing all the options; ● Public and private partnership: government and the private sector working more closely together to boost investment; ● New projects: modernising our transport network in ways that make it bigger, better, safer, cleaner and quicker. 	<p>Relevant LDDs will need to reflect the objectives of the Transport Plan, particularly where reflected in regional and sub-regional transport strategies.</p>
<p>Eddington Transport Study (December 2006)</p>	<p>Joint HM Treasury and Dft Project examining long-term links between transport and UK economic productivity, growth and stability within the Governments broader commitment to sustainable development and the environment</p>	<p>Recommendations are focused at central Government but relevant LDDs will demonstrate awareness of overall principles and key conclusions</p>
<p>Stern Report (HM Treasury Oct 2006)</p>	<p>Commissioned by HM Treasury to assess the economic challenges of climate change and how they can be met, both in the UK and globally</p>	<p>Recommendations are focused at central Government but relevant LDDs will demonstrate awareness of overall principles and key conclusions</p>
<p>Sustainable Communities Plan</p>	<p>Relevant aims are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● To ensure that all tenants have a decent home by 2010. ● To improve conditions for vulnerable people in private accommodation. ● To ensure all tenants, social and private, get an excellent service from their landlord. ● To ensure all communities have a clean, safe and attractive environment in which people can take pride. ● Low demand and abandonment – bring back life to those cities where there is low demand for housing, and where homes have been abandoned. 	<p>Securing and encouraging the provision of a choice of good quality housing will be a key issue for relevant LDDs</p>

Plan, Programme, Strategy or Initiative	Key Objectives relevant to Local Development Documents and Sustainability Appraisal	Implications for Local Development Documents (LDDs)
Government White Paper: <i>Towards an Urban Renaissance</i>	The key objective of this White Paper is to concentrate new development on brownfield land and increase the attractiveness of urban areas as places to live, work and visit.	Relevant LDDs should ensure the provision of high quality residential, employment, shopping and leisure facilities in order to improve the quality of life. Priority should be given to development on brownfield land
Government White Paper: A <i>New Deal for Transport</i>	Sets out Current Government views and policy on transport. Emphasis on integration and accessibility.	The concept of integration within and between different types of transport and land use planning will need to be reflected in policies in relevant LDDs
Energy White Paper 2007: Meeting our Energy Challenge	The White Paper includes 4 goals: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Reduction in CO2 emissions by 60% by 2050 with real progress by 2020; ● Maintain reliability of energy supplies; ● Promote competitive energy markets ● Ensure every home is adequately and affordably heated Other Documents, Nuclear White Paper 2008	Relevant LDD policies should promote energy efficient development and the development and availability of renewable energy.
Climate change Act 2008	Key measures: Introduces a legally binding target of at least an 80 percent cut in greenhouse gas emissions by 2050, to be achieved through action in the UK and abroad. Also a reduction in emissions of at least 34 percent by 2020. Both these targets are against a 1990 baseline - Introduces a carbon budgeting system which caps emissions over five-year periods, with three budgets set at a time. The first three carbon budgets will run from 2008-12, 2013-17 and 2018-22, and had to be set by 1 June this year. The Government must report to Parliament its policies and proposals to meet the budgets as soon as possible.	Overall Strategy and relevant LDD policies should work towards achieving these targets
UK low carbon transition plan (2009)	The UK Low Carbon Transition Plan plots how the UK will meet the 34 percent cut in emissions on 1990 levels by 2020, set out in the budget. The vision is that by 2020: -More than 1.2 million people will be in green jobs.	Overall Strategy and relevant LDD policies should work towards supporting achievement of this vision

Plan, Programme, Strategy or Initiative	Key Objectives relevant to Local Development Documents and Sustainability Appraisal	Implications for Local Development Documents (LDDs)
	<p>-7 million homes will have benefited from whole house makeovers, and more than 1.5 million households will be supported to produce their own clean energy.</p> <p>-Around 40 percent of electricity will be from low-carbon sources, from renewables, nuclear and clean coal.</p> <p>-The UK will be importing half the amount of gas that we otherwise would.</p> <p>- The average new car will emit 40 percent less carbon than now.</p> <p>Other related documents:</p> <p>The Low Carbon Industrial Strategy</p> <p>Low Carbon Transport - A Greener Future</p>	
UK Renewable Energy Strategy 2009	<p>Sets out the path for UK Government to meet its legally-binding target to ensure 15% of UK energy comes from renewable sources by 2020</p> <p>Sets out mechanisms for future financial support</p> <p>Proposes greater support for emerging technologies</p>	
Marine and Coastal Access Bill	<p>Received Royal Assent, 12th November 2009</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sets up a new marine planning system - Will establish a network of Marine Conservation Zones - Streamlined consenting and licensing system through the creation of the Marine Management Organisation. - A new range of sanctions will also provide a more flexible approach to marine environment enforcement. 	<p>The Core Strategy will have need to have regard to the new Marine Spatial Planning System in particular the interface between the two regimes and also any Marine Conservation Zones close to the Wirral Coastline.</p>
Aviation White Paper	<p>Sets out a strategic framework for the development of airport capacity over the next 30 years. It supports the expansion of both Liverpool and Manchester Airports</p>	<p>Relevant LDDs will need to consider any spatial planning impacts for the Borough arising from the possible future expansion of Liverpool Airport</p>

Plan, Programme, Strategy or Initiative	Key Objectives relevant to Local Development Documents and Sustainability Appraisal	Implications for Local Development Documents (LDDs)
The Future of Transport White Paper	Builds on progress made since implementation of the 10 year plan for transport. Extends investment plans to 2014-15 but looks at challenges over next 20-30 years. Aims to ensure country benefits from mobility and access while minimising impact on other people and the environment	Relevant LDDs will need to have regard to consequential planning policy changes, and transport infrastructure investment decisions
Planning White Paper	Sets out detailed proposals for reform of the planning system building on Kate Bakers recommendations for improving the speed, responsiveness and efficiency in land use planning. Proposes reforms to decision-making on nationally significant	Relevant LDDs will need to reflect consequential amendments to primary and secondary legislation and guidance
The Air Quality Strategy for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland: Working together for Clean Air (DETR 2000) + addendum (2003)	The Strategy sets objectives for 9 air pollutants to protect public health and deadlines for achieving them	Relevant LDD policies should promote development which minimises impacts on air quality.
Choosing Health: making healthy choices easier White Paper	An action plan to tackle poor health and improve health of the population in England, especially those living in the most deprived areas.	Relevant LDD policies should aim to reduce health inequalities through sport/recreation, access, retail./town centre and other policies
DEFRA Soil Action Plan 2004-2006	Outlines a range of actions for the protection of soil – identifies national policy and SEA requirements	Both Sustainability Appraisal and relevant LDDs to consider issue of impact on soils.
Planning Tomorrows Countryside (Countryside Agency 2000)	<p>Provides advice to local authorities, the Government and Developers on how the planning system should operate – sets out six propositions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Consider what development is needed to sustain the countryside, not just where it will go; ● Integrate policies so that plans and the Development Plan process look for solutions which first bring social, economic and environmental benefits, and then for solutions where unavoidable adverse impacts are mitigated or compensated: there should always be a net gain and no significant losses from development ● Use positive objectives as the basis of planning, not predict and provide ● Encourage high quality applications and assess them on the basis of are they good enough to approve rather than are they bad enough to refuse ● Give a positive role to communities and community planning ● Respect the character of all landscapes and protect and enhance the best. 	Relevant recommendations for LDD policies should be taken on board where applicable to Wirral

Plan, Programme, Strategy or Initiative	Key Objectives relevant to Local Development Documents and Sustainability Appraisal	Implications for Local Development Documents (LDDs)
	A number of specific recommendations for LDF policies are included	
The Historic Environment: a Force for Our Future (DCMS 2001)	<p>The Strategy encourages</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● local authorities to adopt a positive approach to the management of the historic environment and the monitoring of its condition within their area. Champions for the historic environment should be appointed within management structures and Members given access to training on the historic environment ● local policy making on the historic environment takes proper account of the value a community places on particular aspects of its immediate environment. Character assessment is commended as useful tool in this respect ● Support is restated for the principles set out in PPG15 and PPG16 ● Community strategies to consider the role of the historic environment in promoting economic, employment and educational opportunities within the locality. 	Relevant LDDs should adopt a positive approach to management of the historic environment and ensure that community engagement includes consideration of historic environment issues.
Heritage Protection for the 21 st Century (White Paper March 2007)	Along with subsequent draft Heritage Protection Bill, White Paper proposes amendments to the Heritage consent and designation regimes and transfer responsibility for designation of heritage assets to English Heritage. Bill not included in 2008/9 Queens Speech	Relevant LDDs will need to have regard to consequential primary and secondary legislation and amended Government Guidance
Environmental Quality in Spatial Planning (Countryside Agency/English Heritage/English Nature	<p>Encourages a move away from a ‘topic-based’ to an ‘objectives-led’ approach</p> <p>for plans and strategies. Promotes the environment and rural issues in a new and better integrated policy framework, addressing wider sustainability issues whilst meeting local needs within a national, regional and district wide context. Each section of the guidance, sets out <i>recommended actions</i> that planning authorities are encouraged to take on board.</p>	<p>The document includes a large number of recommended actions, and LDDs will need to take these into account as appropriate. Aim should be to achieve development which is</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● more sustainable; both in built form and location; ● respects the ability of the environment to accommodate change (including climate change); ● avoids damage to and increases or enhances the environmental resource; ● reduces risks to, and potentially arising from, the environment; ● respects local distinctiveness and sense of place and is of high design quality, so that it is valued

Plan, Programme, Strategy or Initiative	Key Objectives relevant to Local Development Documents and Sustainability Appraisal	Implications for Local Development Documents (LDDs)
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● by communities; and ● reflects local needs and provides local benefits.
Diversity and Equality in Planning – A good practice guide ODPM	<p>The guide indicates that to engage effectively with diversity issues, all those delivering the planning service need to have an understanding of what diversity, inclusion and equality mean, and why they are important to planners. The Guide aims to identify key diversity issues and relate them to planning practice, with suggestions on how this may be done.</p> <p>Case studies demonstrate ways of addressing diversity issues as part of the spatial planning process.</p>	
Disability Discrimination Act	Requires consideration of access for all in new developments and extensions and changes of use	Policies in relevant LDDs will need to reflect the importance of creating and enhancing an inclusive environment
Moving Forward: The Northern Way First Growth Strategy Report (2004)	<p>Prepared in response to invitation by Deputy Prime Minister to northern RDAs to unlock growth potential and address productivity gap. Identifies ten policy priorities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Bring more people into work. ● Strengthen the knowledge base to support innovation by every company. ● Build a more entrepreneurial culture. ● Capture a larger share of global trade. ● Support the expansion of key clusters of companies across the North. ● Invest significantly more in meeting the skills needs of our employers. ● Improve surface access, especially by rail, to Manchester Airport along with preparing a Northern Airports Priorities Plan to identify how to secure the growth of all the North's airports. ● Invest in improving access to the North's sea ports. ● Invest in creating better integrated public transport services within and between our city regions ● Creating truly sustainable communities. ● Market the North to the world. <p>Separate Action Plan for the Merseyside City Region also produced – see below</p>	Policies in the relevant LDDs will need to reflect the priorities set out in the Northern Way Growth Strategy

Plan, Programme, Strategy or Initiative	Key Objectives relevant to Local Development Documents and Sustainability Appraisal	Implications for Local Development Documents (LDDs)
<p>PPS1 – Delivering Sustainable Development</p>	<p>PPS1 sets out the overarching planning policies on the delivery of sustainable development through the planning system</p> <p>Key principles:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Development plans should ensure that sustainable development is pursued in an integrated manner; ● LPAs should ensure that development plans address the causes and potential impacts of climate change. ● A spatial planning approach should be at the heart of planning for sustainable development. ● Planning policies should promote high quality inclusive design. ● Development plans should contain clear, comprehensive and inclusive access policies. <p>PPS1 outlines specific objectives in the context of Planning for Sustainable Development:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Development plans should promote development that creates socially cohesive communities including suitable mixes of housing, social cohesion and inclusion; ● Development Plan policies should take account of environmental issues such as climate change, protection of the built and natural environment., taking account of hazards such as flooding, and planning for waste. ● Development plan policies should seek to minimise the need to consume new resources over the lifetime of developments and should seek to promote and encourage, rather than restrict, the use of renewable resources ● Recognise that economic development can have environmental and social benefits; ensure a range of sites are identified, provide for improved choice, productivity and competition, ensure that everyone has the opportunity of a decent home, in locations that reduce the need to travel; provide appropriate infrastructure, take account of regional strategies. 	<p>LDDs should reflect this commitment to sustainable development and incorporate policies to promote sustainability. In particular, the Core Strategy should include policies on climate change, good design and better access in addition to taking a generally more ‘spatial’ approach to planning.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Recognise the needs and broader interests of the community as a whole. ● Ensure that plans are drawn up over appropriate time scales, and do not focus on the short term or ignore longer term impacts ● Not impose disproportionate costs, in terms of environmental and social impacts, or by unnecessarily constraining otherwise beneficial economic or social development. ● Adopt a realistic approach to implementation having regard to costs and available resources ● Take account through the SA process of the range of effects (both negative and positive) on the environment, as well as the positive effects of development in terms of economic benefits and social well being. ● Ensure that plans and policies are properly based on a sound evidence base. Where there are uncertainties policy makers should exercise and demonstrate soundly based judgement, taking account of the other principles listed. Where justifiable on the basis of the evidence available, a precautionary approach to proposals for development may be necessary. ● Take full account of the need for transparency,

Plan, Programme, Strategy or Initiative	Key Objectives relevant to Local Development Documents and Sustainability Appraisal	Implications for Local Development Documents (LDDs)
		<p>information and participation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recognise that the impact of proposed development may adversely affect people who do not benefit directly.
PPG2 – Green Belts	<p>Aims to prevent urban sprawl by keeping land permanently open. Objectives are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide access to the open countryside for people living in urban areas Provide opportunities for outdoor sport and recreation near urban areas Retain attractive landscapes and enhance landscape close to where people live Improve damaged and derelict land around towns contributing to urban regeneration Protect and enhance nature conservation resources Retain land in agriculture, and forestry uses 	<p>Core Strategy key diagram/Proposals Map will need to include the Green Belt designation within Wirral and include appropriate policy guidance.</p>
PPS3 -Housing	<p>Indicates that the specific outcomes that the planning system should deliver are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – High quality housing that is well-designed and built to a high standard. – A mix of housing, both market and affordable, particularly in terms of tenure and price, to support a wide variety of households in all areas, both urban and rural. – A sufficient quantity of housing taking into account need and demand and seeking to improve choice. – Housing developments in suitable locations, which offer a good range of community facilities and with good access to jobs, key services and infrastructure. – A flexible, responsive supply of land – managed in a way that makes efficient and effective use of land, including re-use of previously-developed land, where appropriate. 	<p>The Core Strategy should indicate the proportion of households which require market or affordable housing, the profile of household types requiring market housing and the size and type of housing required</p> <p>Relevant LDDs will need to identify specific sites and broad locations that will enable continuous delivery of housing for at least 15 years from the date of adoption, with sufficient specific deliverable sites to deliver housing in the first five years. The supply of land should be managed in a way which ensures a continuous five year supply of deliverable sites. A plan-wide target for the amount of affordable housing to be provided should be included. It should set out the criteria to be used for identifying broad locations and specific sites for new housing, include a local previously developed land target and trajectory and strategy for bringing PDL into housing use. Housing density policy should be included. A housing implementation strategy should also be included that describes</p>

Plan, Programme, Strategy or Initiative	Key Objectives relevant to Local Development Documents and Sustainability Appraisal	Implications for Local Development Documents (LDDs)
		the approach to managing the housing and PDL targets and trajectories
<p>PPG4 – Industrial and Commercial Development and Small Firms</p>	<p>Economic development should be promoted in a way that is compatible with environmental objectives. New development can be encouraged in locations that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Minimise the length and number of trips by motor vehicle; ● Can be served by energy efficient modes of transport; ● Will not add unacceptably to congestion; and ● Access appropriate roads so as not to add to congestion on roads designed for longer distance travel. ● Preference for users that will benefit from increased rail freight in localities close to rail nodes. ● Opportunity to locate business requiring lorry access away from residential areas. <p>(Draft PPS4 – which will replace PPG4 – was subject to consultation in 2008)</p>	<p>Relevant LDDs must weigh the importance of industrial and commercial development with that of maintaining and improving environmental quality.</p>
<p>PPS6 – Planning for Town Centres</p>	<p>key objectives are to</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Promote vital and viable city, town and other centres; ● Planning for the growth and enhancement of existing centres, by focusing development in such centres ● Enhance consumer choice by making provision for a range of shopping, leisure and local services; ● Support an efficient, competitive and innovative retail and leisure sector; ● Ensuring that development is highly accessible, well served by a choice of means of transport; ● Promote social inclusion; ● Regenerate deprived areas; ● Deliver more sustainable patterns of development; and ● Promote good design. <p>Partial amendments to PPS6 were issued for public consultation in 2008.</p>	<p>Core Strategy must develop a retail hierarchy based on the sequential approach which supports existing centres and adopt a proactive plan-led approach to the provision of retail and other town centre uses. The Core Strategy should in particular:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● assess the need for new floorspace for retail, leisure and other main town centre uses, taking account of both quantitative and qualitative considerations; ● identify deficiencies in provision, assess the capacity of existing centres to accommodate new development, including, where appropriate, the scope for extending the primary shopping area and/or town centre, and identify centres in decline

Plan, Programme, Strategy or Initiative	Key Objectives relevant to Local Development Documents and Sustainability Appraisal	Implications for Local Development Documents (LDDs)
		<p>where change needs to be managed;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● identify the centres within their area where development will be focused, as well as the need for any new centres of local importance, and develop strategies for developing and strengthening centres within their area; ● _ define the extent of the primary shopping area and the town centre, for the centres in their area on their Proposals Map _ ● identify and allocate sites in accordance with the considerations set out in the guidance ● review all existing allocations and reallocate sites which do not comply with this policy statement; ● develop spatial policies and proposals to promote and secure investment in deprived ● areas by strengthening and/or identifying opportunities for growth of existing centres, ● and to seek to improve access to local facilities; and ● set out criteria-based policies for assessing and locating new development proposals, including development on sites not allocated in development plan documents.
<p>PPS7 – Sustainable Development in Rural Areas</p>	<p>The policies in PPS7 apply to rural areas, including country towns and villages and the wider, largely undeveloped countryside up to the fringes of larger urban areas. LPAs should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Set out policies allowing some limited development in, or next to, rural settlements that are not designated as local service centres, in order to meet local business and community needs and to maintain the vitality of these communities. 	<p>Relevant LDDs should reflect the advice in PPS7 and, in particular, incorporate accessibility into all new developments; provide for local facilities; and favour the re-use of buildings and previously developed land. It is proposed to carry out landscape character assessment as part of evidence base. Local landscape designations should only be maintained or, exceptionally, extended where</p>

Plan, Programme, Strategy or Initiative	Key Objectives relevant to Local Development Documents and Sustainability Appraisal	Implications for Local Development Documents (LDDs)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Re-use of buildings is encouraged especially for economic development purposes. ● LPAs should be supportive of well-conceived farm diversification schemes for business purposes. ● Support sustainable rural tourism. ● Promotes the use of landscape character assessment to underpin criteria-based policies in local development documents 	<p>it can be clearly shown that criteria-based planning policies cannot provide the necessary protection.</p>
PPG8 - Telecommunications	Sets out policy guidance on telecommunications development, including radio masts and towers, antennas, radio equipment housing, public call boxes, cabinets, poles and overhead wires.	Relevant LDDs must respond by setting a broad framework for the development of telecommunications infrastructure and providing protection for sensitive areas.
PPS9 – Biodiversity and Geological Conservation	<p>PPS9 emphasises that the planning system has a significant part to play in meeting the Government’s international commitments and domestic policies for biodiversity.</p> <p>Key principles for LPAs include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Policies and decisions based upon up-to-date environmental information ● Policies and decisions should aim to maintain, and enhance, restore or add to conservation interests. ● Policies should take a strategic approach to conservation, enhancement and restoration of biodiversity and geology ● Policies should promote the incorporation of beneficial biodiversity and geological features within the design of development. ● Permit Development proposals where the principal objective is to conserve or enhance biodiversity and geological conservation interests. ● Planning decisions should aim to prevent harm to biodiversity conservation interests. 	Relevant LDDs should indicate the location of designated sites of importance for biodiversity and geo-diversity making clear distinctions between the hierarchy of international, national, regional and locally designated sites.
PPS10 – Planning for Sustainable Waste Management	<p>Key issues include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Driving waste management up the waste hierarchy, addressing waste as a resource and looking to disposal as the last option; ● Enabling communities to take more responsibility for their own waste, and enable sufficient provision of waste management facilities to meet community needs; ● Help implement the national waste strategy, - Help secure the recovery or disposal of waste while safeguarding human health and the environment, and 	Relevant LDDs (particularly the Merseyside Waste DPD) should set out policies and proposals for waste management in line with the RSS and ensure sufficient opportunities for the provision of waste management facilities in appropriate locations, including for waste disposal. They should both inform and be informed by any relevant Municipal Waste Management Strategy. They should look forward for a period of at least 10 years from the date

Plan, Programme, Strategy or Initiative	Key Objectives relevant to Local Development Documents and Sustainability Appraisal	Implications for Local Development Documents (LDDs)
	<p>enable waste disposal in the nearest appropriate installations;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Recognise the particular locational needs of some types of waste management facilities when defining detailed green belt boundaries. ● In determining planning applications, recognise that locational needs, wider environmental and economic benefits, are significant material considerations. ● Ensure the design and layout of new development supports sustainable waste management. 	<p>of adoption and should aim to look ahead to any longer-term time horizon that is set out in RSS. .</p>
<p>PPS11 – Regional Spatial Strategies</p>	<p>Sets out the process and guiding principles for producing Regional Spatial Strategies.</p>	<p>The LDF Core Strategy and other relevant LDDs must be in broad conformity to RSS.</p>
<p>PPS12 – Creating Strong, safe and prosperous communities through Local Spatial Planning</p>	<p>Explains what local spatial planning is and how it benefits communities. Sets out the key ingredients of local spatial plans and Government policies on how they should be prepared.</p> <p>(on-line plan-making manual also produced)</p>	<p>The LDF Core Strategy and other LDDs must be produced in a way that meets the requirements of PPS12.</p>
<p>PPG13 – Transport</p>	<p>Key objectives are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Promote more sustainable transport choices for both people and moving freight; ● Promote accessibility to jobs, shopping, leisure facilities and services by public transport, walking and cycling, and ● Reduce the need to travel, especially by car <p>LPA's should:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Manage the pattern of urban growth to make fullest use of public transport ● Direct development to urban centres which are more likely to offer access by a range of transport modes ● Integrate Local Transport Plan and Land Use planning policies ● Use parking policies to promote sustainable transport choices ● Give priority to people over ease of traffic movement 	<p>Relevant LDDs should promote integrated transport and aim to concentrate new development (particularly development that will generate a large amount of travel) in existing centres and areas of high public transport accessibility.</p>

Plan, Programme, Strategy or Initiative	Key Objectives relevant to Local Development Documents and Sustainability Appraisal	Implications for Local Development Documents (LDDs)
PPG14 – Development on Unstable Land	<p>PPG14 advises that the role of the planning system is to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Minimise the risk of land instability on property, infrastructure, and the public ● Ensure development should not be placed in unstable locations without precautions; ● Bring unstable land back into use; ● Assist in safeguarding public and private investment by proper appreciation of site conditions and precautionary measures 	<p>Relevant LDDs will need to take into account the possibility of land instability and where appropriate set out policies for the reclamation and use of land.</p>
PPG15 – Planning & the Historic Environment	<p>PPG15 enables the protection of the historic Environment, whether individual listed buildings, conservation areas, parks and gardens, battlefields to be taken fully into account both in the formulation of authorities planning policies and in development control.</p> <p>Key objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Ensuring effective protection of all aspects of the historic environment. ● Planning should balance need for economic growth with the need to protect the natural and historic environment. ● LPA's need to identify what is special, define capacity for change and assess impact of new proposals on historic environment. 	<p>Relevant LDDs should safeguard and enhance the Historic environment through protecting listed buildings, Conservation Areas and other areas of historic value and their settings. The LDF/Core Strategy should set out all conservation policies relevant to the authority's development control functions.</p>
PPG16 – Planning & Archaeology	<p>Archaeological remains should be seen as a finite and non-renewable resource, in many cases highly fragile and vulnerable to damage and destruction. Appropriate management is therefore essential.</p> <p>Planning authorities will need to weigh the relative importance of archaeology against other factors including the need for the proposed development, for remains not of national importance.</p>	<p>Relevant LDDs should reconcile the need for development with the interests of conservation including archaeology and should include policies for the protection, enhancement and preservation of sites of archaeological interest and of their settings.</p>
PPG17 – Planning for Open Space, Sport and Recreation	<p>Objectives of PPG17 emphasise the contribution of open space to people's quality of life, and the role it plays in supporting broader objectives such as urban renaissance, social inclusion & community cohesion, health & wellbeing, and sustainable Development. LPAs should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Assess needs for open space, sports and recreational facilities ● Carry out audits of existing provision to identify specific needs or 	<p>Robust assessments of the existing and future needs of the community for open space, sports and recreational facilities will be an important element of the LDF evidence base. Relevant LDDs should recognise the varied roles of open space, and its contribution to urban renaissance.</p>

Plan, Programme, Strategy or Initiative	Key Objectives relevant to Local Development Documents and Sustainability Appraisal	Implications for Local Development Documents (LDDs)
	<p>surpluses/deficiencies in public open space, sports or recreational facilities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Set locally derived standards for open space, sport and recreational facilities. ● Existing facilities should be safeguarded unless shown to be surplus. 	
PPG20 – Coastal Planning	<p>The key policy issues for coastal planning are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Conservation of the natural environment; ● Development, particularly that which requires a coastal location; ● Risks, including flooding, erosion and land instability; and ● Improving the environment, particularly of urbanised or despoiled coastlines. <p>Development Plans should define a coastal zone and include policies on protected coasts, recreation, tourism, coastal development and coastal defences.</p>	<p>The Core Strategy/relevant LDDs should set out the principles for defining the coastal zone and afford protection to undeveloped stretches of coastline, promote public accessibility and permit only appropriate development within the developed coastal zone.</p>
Good Practice Guide on Planning for Tourism (replaces PPG21) (2006)	<p>This document is designed to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Ensure that planners understand the importance of tourism and take this fully into account when preparing development plans and taking planning decisions; ● Ensure that those involved in the tourism industry understand the principles of national planning policy as they apply to tourism and how these can be applied when preparing individual planning applications; ● Ensure that planners and the tourism industry work together effectively to facilitate, promote and deliver new tourism developments in a sustainable way. 	<p>In order to keep policies to a manageable number, authorities should aim to</p> <p>support the policies affecting tourism in the core strategy in the following ways:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Putting detail on matters such as mitigating the effects of development (e.g. by landscaping) into supplementary planning documents; ● Putting good practice messages in other documents or in supporting text; and ● Not repeating national or regional policies in LDFs, although LDFs should indicate how the objectives and any targets for tourism contribute to those set out in the RSS. <p>Where specific tourism policies are included in a plan, they should aim to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Maximise the benefits of tourism, in particular ensuring that the development is able to

Plan, Programme, Strategy or Initiative	Key Objectives relevant to Local Development Documents and Sustainability Appraisal	Implications for Local Development Documents (LDDs)
		<p>reach its potential to contribute to tourism in the area and for local communities to enjoy those benefits;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Identify optimal locations, for example to maximise synergies with other tourist attractions and to promote opportunities for access by public transport; ● Integrate development with its surroundings both in terms of design and layout and in the way that the service or facility is able to function; and ● Avoid adverse impacts, for example by disturbance to activities on adjacent land.
<p>PPS22 – Renewable energy</p>	<p>Policies in PPS22 cover most technologies but not energy from mass incineration of domestic waste nor combined heat and power. Key principles:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Planning policies should not rule out or place constraints on the development of all, or specific types of, renewable energy technologies. ● Benefit of small-scale projects to meeting energy needs is recognised ● Local planning authorities may include policies requiring a percentage of the energy to be used in new developments to come from on-site renewable energy developments, but only where this would be viable and does not place an undue burden on developers. ● Local planning authorities and developers should consider the opportunity for incorporating renewable energy projects in all new developments. 	<p>Relevant LDDs should recognise the importance of increasing the proportion of energy which comes from renewable sources. Policies should include broad locations which may have potential for renewable energy as well as criteria-based policies which promote the use of renewable energy in developments of all scales and types. In particular, opportunities to require a percentage of the energy to be used in new developments to come from on-site renewable energy developments should be exploited.</p>
<p>PPS23 – Planning and Pollution Control</p>	<p>Key principles in PPS23:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Any considerations of the quality of land, air or water and potential impacts which may arise from any land use are material considerations. ● Planning should focus on the acceptability of the development, rather than control of processes or emissions themselves. ● The precautionary principle should be used when there is good reason/scientific uncertainty of the risks to human, animal or plant health. ● Development Plans should include strategic land use policies on the location 	

Plan, Programme, Strategy or Initiative	Key Objectives relevant to Local Development Documents and Sustainability Appraisal	Implications for Local Development Documents (LDDs)
	<p>of potentially polluting developments and on the location of sensitive development in proximity to existing sources of pollution.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Policies to reduce impacts should also be included. 	
PPG24 – Planning and Noise	<p>Key Principles in PPG24</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Outlines the considerations to be taken into account in determining planning applications both for noise sensitive developments and for those activities which will generate noise; ● Introduces the concept of noise exposure categories for residential development, encourages their use and recommends appropriate levels for exposure to different sources of noise; ● Advises on the use of conditions to minimise the impact of noise. 	<p>Relevant LDDs should recognise the potential impacts of particular types of development on existing communities/sensitive environmental receptors such as wildlife. It should allow for developments that are potentially noise generating to be constructed, as long as they are in appropriate areas to limit impacts on sensitive receptors and designated landscapes.</p>
PPS 25 – Development and Flood Risk	<p>Local planning authorities (LPAs) should prepare and Implement planning strategies that help to deliver sustainable development by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Identifying land at risk and the degree of risk of flooding from river, sea and other sources in their areas; ● Preparing Strategic Flood Risk Assessments (SFRAs) as appropriate, either as part of the Sustainability Appraisal of their plans or as a freestanding assessment that contributes to that Appraisal; ● Framing policies for the location of development which avoid flood risk to people and property where possible and manage any residual risk, taking account of the impacts of climate change; ● Only permitting development in areas of flood risk where there are no reasonably available sites in areas of lower flood risk and benefits of the development outweigh the risks from flooding ● Safeguarding land from development that is required for current and future flood management eg conveyance and storage of flood water and flood defences ● Reducing flood risk to and from new development through location, layout and design, incorporating sustainable drainage systems (SUDS); ● Using opportunities offered by new development to reduce the causes and impacts of flooding; e.g. surface water 	<p>A Strategic Flood Risk Assessment will have to be prepared as part of the evidence base for the Core Strategy. Subsequent policies in relevant LDDs will have to guide development to locations which avoid flood risk to people and property, adopting the sequential approach.</p>

Plan, Programme, Strategy or Initiative	Key Objectives relevant to Local Development Documents and Sustainability Appraisal	Implications for Local Development Documents (LDDs)
	<p>management plans; making the most of green infrastructure for flood storage, conveyance and SUDS; re-creating functional flood plain and setting back defences</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Working effectively with the Environment Agency other operating authorities and other stakeholders to ensure that best use is made of their expertise and information so that decisions on planning applications can be delivered expeditiously; and ● Ensuring spatial planning supports flood risk management and emergency planning. <p>Accompanied by a separate practice guide</p>	
Government best practice guidelines	Includes: planning for sustainable development, climate change, By design – Urban design in the planning system, towards better practice, Online plan-making manual	Relevant LDDs should adopt good practice advice where appropriate to Wirral.
A space for Nature (English Nature)	<p>Sets out standards for accessible urban greenspace:</p> <p>These standards recommend that people living in towns and cities should have:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - an accessible natural greenspace less than 300 metres (5 minutes walk) from home; - statutory Local Nature Reserves at a minimum level of one hectare per thousand population; - at least one accessible 20 hectare site within two kilometres of home; one accessible 100 hectare site within five kilometres of home; and one accessible 500 hectare site within ten kilometres of home. <p>In some areas this will be hard to achieve in the short-term, but it should be a long-term aim.</p>	
REGIONAL LEVEL		
The North West Plan: Regional Spatial Strategy for North West England	<p>RSS Policy DP1 identifies a number of principles which underpin RSS: plans and strategies should adhere to these principles which may be applicable to development management</p> <p>:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Promote sustainable communities ● Promote sustainable economic development; 	The Core Strategy and other relevant LDDs must be in broad conformity to RSS, once adopted. The Core Strategy/LDDs will need to reflect in particular the objectives set out in DP1, DP2-9 and the policies for the Liverpool City Region

Plan, Programme, Strategy or Initiative	Key Objectives relevant to Local Development Documents and Sustainability Appraisal	Implications for Local Development Documents (LDDs)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Make the best use of existing resources and infrastructure; ● Manage travel demand, reduce the need to travel, and increase accessibility; ● Marry opportunity and need; ● Promote Environmental Quality; ● Mainstreaming rural issues; ● Reduce emissions and adapt to climate change <p>Policies DP2-DP9 amplify these principles and should be taken together as the spatial principles underlying the Strategy.</p> <p>The whole of the RSS should be read together and these principles should be applied alongside the other policies in RSS. Policies LCR1-5 are specific to the Liverpool City Region. Policy LCR1 sets out 11 priorities for the City Region, LCR2 identifies the priorities for the Regional Centre and Inner Area of the City Region (including Birkenhead) with LCR3 concerned with the outer part of the City Region and LCR4 with the remaining rural parts of the City Region. Policy LCR 5 focuses on the West Cheshire North East Wales sub-region.</p>	
<p>“Action for Sustainability”</p> <p>Regional Sustainable Development Framework for the North West (2000)/Integrated Appraisal Toolkit</p>	<p>Identifies ten regional priorities and long term goals:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Sustainable transport and access, reducing the need to travel and allowing access for all to places, goods and services; ● Sustainable production and consumption, ensuring energy and resources are used both efficiently and effectively by all; ● Social equity, that respects, welcomes and celebrates diversity and allows all communities and generations a representative voice; ● Biodiversity and landscapes that are valued in themselves and for their contribution to the region’s economy and quality of life; ● Active citizenship that empowers people and enables them to contribute to issues that affect the wider community; ● A culture of Lifelong Learning that allows people to fulfil their duties and potential in a global society by acquiring new skills, knowledge and understanding; ● Cultural distinctiveness, nurturing and celebrating diversity to create a vibrant and positive image. ● An active approach to reducing our contribution to climate change whilst preparing for potential impacts. 	<p>The priorities in AFS with spatial planning implications will need to be reflected in the Core Strategy and other relevant LDDs. Regard has been had to the Sustainability toolkit in drawing up the Sustainability Appraisal Framework</p>

Plan, Programme, Strategy or Initiative	Key Objectives relevant to Local Development Documents and Sustainability Appraisal	Implications for Local Development Documents (LDDs)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Healthy communities where people enjoy life, work and leisure and take care of themselves and others. ● Enterprise and innovation, harnessing the region's educational and scientific resources and the creative and entrepreneurial skills of its people to achieve sustainable solutions. 	
Streets for All North West – a regional English Heritage Guide to the management of streets and public open spaces	The document provides guidance on the way in which streets and public open spaces are managed. It aims to improve the appearance of public spaces by showing how practical solutions to common highway problems can be achieved.	
North West Best Practice Design Guide (NWRA May,2006)	Highlights design considerations such as biodiversity, security, energy efficiency and so on, illustrated by case study examples from North West England. Ten guiding principles are identified, related to the management of individual proposals:	Ensure relevant LDDs adopt best practice in terms of design policies
North West Sustainable Energy Strategy (NWRA)	<p>Key objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Improving energy efficiency and eliminating energy wastage in all areas of activity across the region. ● Accelerating the transition to sustainable forms of energy and achieving regional renewable energy deployment targets. ● Setting the region on a course to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by at least 60% by 2050. ● Eliminating fuel poverty by ensuring that all householders have access to affordable warmth and decent housing. ● Contributing to the region's economy by harnessing business innovation and employment opportunities arising from sustainable energy practices. ● Communicating views, experiences and examples from the region to improve national and international policy frameworks 	Relevant LDDs should actively facilitate reductions in energy requirements and improvements in efficiency by incorporating robust provisions relating to design, layout, location and use of materials and natural resources in new buildings and refurbishment schemes. Effective provision for sustainable travel and access via public transport, walking and cycling should also be made.
Regional Economic Strategy (NWDA, 2006).	<p>The RES sets out a vision of a dynamic, sustainable international economy which competes on the basis of knowledge, advanced technology and an excellent quality of life for all, where:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Productivity and Enterprise levels are high, in a low carbon economy, driven by innovation, leadership excellence and high skills. 	The Core Strategy and other relevant LDDs will have regard to the vision and objective of the regional economic strategy which have spatial planning implications, in particular ensuring that there is an appropriate provision of employment/ housing land and utilities infrastructure which recognises the importance of economic growth for sustainable development

Plan, Programme, Strategy or Initiative	Key Objectives relevant to Local Development Documents and Sustainability Appraisal	Implications for Local Development Documents (LDDs)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Manchester and Liverpool are vibrant European Cities and, with Preston, are key drivers of city-regional growth. ● Growth opportunities around Crewe, Chester, Warrington, Lancaster and Carlisle are fully ● Developed. ● Key Growth Assets are fully utilised (Priority Sectors, the Higher Education and Science Base, Ports/Airports, Strategic Regional Sites, the Natural Environment especially The Lake District, and the Rural Economy). ● The economies of East Lancashire, Blackpool, Barrow and West Cumbria are regenerated. ● Employment rates are high and concentrations of low employment are eliminated. <p>Three major drivers are identified for achieving the vision:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Improve productivity and grow the market ● Grow the size and capability of the workforce ● Creating and maintaining the conditions for sustainable growth and private sector investment <p>The RES goes on to identify a series of actions through which the vision will be achieved, a number of which are relevant to Wirral including 73 (Grow the Port of Liverpool) 80 (Deliver the Strategic Regional sites including 12 Quays and the International Business Park and 116 (Create and manage Mersey Waterfront Regional Park)</p> <p>Initial work has commenced on the preparation of Single Regional Strategy (which is likely to be non-statutory) which will be in place by 2010</p>	
<p>Regional Housing Strategy</p> <p>(Produced by the Regional Housing Board, 2003)</p>	<p>The key objectives of the strategy are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Matching the supply of housing with the changing patterns of demand and aspiration; ● Eliminating obsolescence, unfitness and disrepair; ● Reverse the trend of depopulation of urban areas by imaginative regeneration of existing built-up areas with appropriate development of brownfield land and by minimising greenfield development; 	<p>The Core Strategy should interpret the key objectives of the Regional Housing Strategy in relation to Wirral and ensure broad conformity with the strategy. In particular, it should include complementary planning policies which recognise the inter-relationship between the neighbourhoods experiencing low demand and those with potential to grow. High quality urban</p>

Plan, Programme, Strategy or Initiative	Key Objectives relevant to Local Development Documents and Sustainability Appraisal	Implications for Local Development Documents (LDDs)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Engaging people in the development and management of their own communities and promoting social inclusion; ● Meeting the continuing need for affordable housing; ● Meeting the specific housing needs of vulnerable and disadvantaged groups and individuals; ● Meet the housing needs and aspirations of ethnic minority communities across the region. 	<p>design of places as well as buildings plays a key role in regeneration</p>
<p>Regional Waste Strategy (September 2004)</p>	<p>Key Objectives are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Reducing waste produced in the region; ● Maximising the reuse of waste products; ● Recycling and composting waste; ● Recovering value (in the form of energy) from waste that is not recycled; ● Maintaining sufficient landfill capacity for the disposal of final residues following treatment and recovery 	<p>Need to ensure approach to waste in Core Strategy and other relevant LDDs is consistent with any emerging</p> <p>Waste LDD (A Joint Waste Local Development Document for Merseyside in development is being prepared).</p>
<p>The Strategy for Tourism in England's Northwest 2003-2008 (NWDA)</p>	<p>Sets out a framework for the development of the tourism industry. Five objectives;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Enhancing the region's communication with consumers; ● Improving the tourism product that brings people to England's Northwest; ● Improving tourism infrastructure; ● Boosting the performance of tourism businesses ● Maximising the potential of the people who work in the sector. <p>Other relevant documents include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● A New vision for NW Coastal Resorts 	<p>The Core Strategy and other relevant LDDs should reflect the objectives of the Strategy with spatial planning implications, particularly in relation to boosting tourism infrastructure</p>
<p>Regional Cultural Strategy</p>	<p>Key objectives are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Advocacy - making the case for the role of culture and creativity within all aspects of regional policy; ● Image – make culture central to the region's self-image and the external marketing of the region as a place to live, learn, work, visit and do business with; ● Cultural Economy - develop a sustainable, innovative cultural and creative economy; ● Social Economy - develop the role of culture in sustainable, healthy communities that work, in education and in employment; ● Environment – promote heritage and landscape as central to the culture of the 	<p>The Core Strategy and other relevant LDDs should reflect the aims of this strategy with spatial planning implications particularly in relation to cultural and civic facilities, environmental policy and general awareness of potential cultural implications in formulating policy.</p>

Plan, Programme, Strategy or Initiative	Key Objectives relevant to Local Development Documents and Sustainability Appraisal	Implications for Local Development Documents (LDDs)
	region, and its role in developing excellent design	
Investment for health: A Plan for the North West of England	Objective is “to achieve significant reductions in health inequalities between groups and areas in the North West, within a framework of sustainable development which supports economic, social, and environmental regeneration”.	Health and health inequality is a key issue to be covered by the Core Strategy and other LDDs.
North West Plan for Sport and Physical Activity	<p>The plan has two main aims:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● To increase participation in sport and physical activity ● To widen access and reduce inequality in participation amongst priority groups. <p>The plan will deliver across five themes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Enhancing the sporting infrastructure ● Improving health and well being ● Developing education and skills ● Benefiting the economy ● Creating stronger and safer communities 	<p>A number of indicators are identified for measuring delivery: including</p> <p>Increasing participation and widening access,</p> <p>Provision of leisure facilities, plus a range of other socio-economic indicators which cover a number of Core Strategy/Sustainability themes.</p>
NW Climate Change Action Plan (NWDA)	<p>Sets out a vision of a low carbon and well adapted North West by 2020. Sets out 27 actions under the headings of: Enable, Encourage, Engage, Exemplify, Catalyse. Relevant actions include:</p> <p>15 Increase good practice in public engagement to facilitate the development of low carbon energy generation schemes and support Local Authority planning decisions.</p> <p>21 Ensure that all regional strategies prioritise an increase in energy efficiency and reduced demand, climate change adaptation, low carbon transport and energy generation using Supplementary Planning Documents where appropriate.</p> <p>23 Ensure a positive policy and streamlined planning framework to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Position new developments on current and planned public transport corridors • Support the development of new low-carbon energy generation schemes prioritised through the work on Action 4 	The Core Strategy and relevant LDDs will need to reflect the relevant actions, including the advice relating to the location of new development, support for low-carbon energy generation schemes and sustainable building design.

Plan, Programme, Strategy or Initiative	Key Objectives relevant to Local Development Documents and Sustainability Appraisal	Implications for Local Development Documents (LDDs)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support sustainable building design and construction 	
<p>NW Green Infrastructure Guide</p>	<p>Identifies Green infrastructure as the region’s life support system – the network of natural environmental components and green spaces that lies within and between the North West’s cities, towns and villages and provides multiple social, economic and environmental benefits. Identifies a 4 stage planning approach:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Partnerships and Priorities 1. Data audit and resource mapping 12. Functional assessment 3. Needs assessment 4. Intervention plan 	<p>Strategically significant potential routes and sites for green infrastructure should be safeguarded where appropriate</p> <p>within Local Development Frameworks and Supplementary Planning Documents. There should be a co-ordinated approach in relation to natural assets across the local authority area to ensure green assets are viewed as interlinked. A possible model Local Development Framework policy is suggested for inclusion in the Core Strategy. Alternative, approach suggested is to</p> <p>embed green infrastructure principles into policies on other issues.</p>
SUB-REGIONAL		
<p>Mersey Regional Waterfront</p> <p>Park Action Plan</p>	<p>Promotes the sub-region’s economy and image using the unique selling point of the Mersey Waterfront. The priorities are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mersey Maritime, • Estuary Development and Management • Tourism, sport and leisure, and • Flagship infrastructure and development. 	<p>The approach in the Core Strategy and other relevant LDDs to protecting and enhancing the coastline must support and be compatible with the Action Plan.</p>
<p>The LiverpoolCity Region –Transforming Our Economy. The Strategic Proposals May 2005</p>	<p>Vision is to regain Merseyside’s status as a premier European city region by 2025. Aim is to secure an internationally competitive economy and cultural offer and outstanding quality of life; and vibrant communities contributing to and sharing in sustainable wealth creation. Five strategic priorities identified:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Premier destination centre • The well connected city region • The creative and competitive City Region • The talented and able City Region • The City Region of Sustainable Neighbourhoods and Communities <p>Other supporting relevant documents include:</p>	<p>The Core Strategy and other relevant LDDs must reflect the vision and priorities of the Action Plan.</p>

Plan, Programme, Strategy or Initiative	Key Objectives relevant to Local Development Documents and Sustainability Appraisal	Implications for Local Development Documents (LDDs)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Merseyside's changing Economy – an examination of growth (May 2005) ● West Cheshire/North East Wales sub-regional study 2004 ● MerseysideEmploymentLand Study 2004 ● Liverpool Superport 2008 	
<p>Merseyside Local Transport Plan 2006-2011</p>	<p>15 year strategy and 5 year programme of investment. Land use implications to be reflected in development plans within the sub-region. Priorities are to</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Provide appropriate infrastructure to improve the capacity and efficiency of the transport network and support areas where the economy is growing. ● Provide access for all to provide better links to employment, education and health. ● Manage demand for travel to ensure that our roads do not become congested and affect the efficient movement of public transport and freight. ● Protect/enhance the environment by taking positive measures to reduce the impacts of travel demand. ● Support a healthier community by addressing air and noise problems caused by traffic and promote cycling and walking. ● Make best use of our existing resources by ensuring an efficient maintenance regime. 	<p>The Core Strategy and other relevant LDDs should ensure that policies generally are consistent with and deliver the objectives of the Local Transport Plan, in particular, promoting developments in locations which are accessible, or close to public transport, walking and cycling links and by encouraging the development of sustainable transport networks.</p> <p>Merseyside-wide supplementary planning document on transport under preparation – Wirral to prepare SPD on Car Parking as first stage</p>
<p>Merseyside Accessibility Strategy</p>	<p>Is a (statutory) daughter document to the LTP</p> <p>It sets out an assessment of accessibility problems across Merseyside and proposals for improving access to key opportunities and services over the next five years within the context of the longer-term strategy of the LTP.</p> <p>The Merseyside Accessibility Strategy sets out:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What the accessibility issues for Merseyside are. • Where barriers to accessing services exist. • How the Accessibility Strategy fits with key stakeholders respective agendas. • The approach to be adopted to deal with specific accessibility problems. • Potential funding streams. 	<p>Well integrated land use and transport provision can assist in the commitment to equality of travel opportunity across many priority areas, make it easier for people to access opportunities and can reduce the need to travel.</p> <p>Accessibility to basic services from new housing development is one of the key indicators that has to be measured in Annual Monitoring Reports. Building accessibility into LDDs will include data collection, local partnerships and use of accessibility mapping using Accession in analysing suitability of sites for allocation.</p> <p>The development of the Merseyside SPD on transport and access is highlighted as a critical element of this and aims to set</p>

Plan, Programme, Strategy or Initiative	Key Objectives relevant to Local Development Documents and Sustainability Appraisal	Implications for Local Development Documents (LDDs)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Priorities and suggestions for joint working with key stakeholders to overcome accessibility problems. The Accessibility Strategy also contains a detailed Action Plan for overcoming accessibility barriers in the initial stages of the strategy. The strategy also sets out the key role of travel planning through the Merseyside TravelWise campaign, links with the revised Merseyside Bus Strategy and links with the TravelSafe initiative. 	<p>out a clear and consistent standard for LPAs and developers to ensure that a system to improve the integration of transport and land use planning is in place.</p>
<p>Joint Municipal Waste Strategy for Merseyside 2005 (JMWMS)</p>	<p>Key elements of the JMWMS are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To reduce the amount of waste going to landfill and to deliver the overarching targets. • To develop optimal solutions that are environmentally and socially sustainable. • To inform and to educate the people of Merseyside about waste management. • For MWDA and its partner District Councils to work together to realise the benefits of economies of scale and to share the risks of implementing the JMWMS. • To encourage and to provide opportunity for community involvement in the JMWMS through support of the Merseyside Community Recycling Forum. • To promote effective joint decision making mechanisms between MWDA and the partner District Councils. <p>Key improvements are proposed under three main headings:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Waste Minimisation and Re-Use • Recycling and Composting • Recovery and Residual Waste Management 	<p>Need to ensure approach to waste in the Core Strategy and other relevant LDDs is consistent with the waste strategy. A Joint Waste Local Development Document for Merseyside is in development.</p>
<p>NewHeartlands Business Plan 2008-20011</p>	<p>Four main goals of NewHeartlands are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To create the conditions for the revival of housing markets in the NewHeartlands area • To create attractive and sustainable urban neighbourhoods through the delivery of a more balanced mix of housing, • To build sustainable communities, ensure community cohesion and safeguard investment • To contribute to the competitiveness and prosperity of the wider Merseyside conurbation and the North West Region 	<p>The Core Strategy and other relevant LDDs need to support the objectives and contribute to the delivery of the HMRI pathfinder. Current interim housing policy aims to direct new housing development to the Pathfinder area and surrounding Regeneration Priority Wards. Development of sites in Council ownership provides an opportunity to secure sustainable design principles in new development.</p>

Plan, Programme, Strategy or Initiative	Key Objectives relevant to Local Development Documents and Sustainability Appraisal	Implications for Local Development Documents (LDDs)
	<p>Six Strands to approach:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Economic and social linkage; ● Linking need and opportunity; ● Effective neighbourhood renewal and services; ● Working with the private sector; ● High quality urban design; ● Contributing to environmental sustainability. <p>Related documents include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Understanding the drivers of Housing Market Change in the New Heartlands HMR area ● Merseyside Urban Housing Capacity Study 2005 	
Cell 11a Shoreline Management Plan	<p>The current Shoreline Management Plan (SMP) for Cell 11a was adopted in December 1999. The shoreline has been divided into 35 Management Units, with recommendations for future management. For some Units the recommended option may be 'Do Nothing', which means no immediate action, apart from observe, monitor and review. In most Units the recommendation is 'Hold the Line', which means to maintain, improve or rebuild existing defences. A further, rare, option is 'Managed Retreat' from the existing line. The SMP map shows draft recommendations for the next five years and beyond. A review process has recently commenced.</p>	<p>The Core Strategy and relevant LDDs need to take full account of the SMP recommendations with respect to areas at risk of flooding or coastal erosion together with the longer term predicted impacts of climate change</p>
Cheshire Historic Landscape Characterisation	<p>Cheshire County Council is carrying out the Historic Landscape Characterisation of Cheshire (HLC), as part of a national programme developed and funded by English Heritage. The project encompasses Cheshire, the unitary authorities of Halton and Warrington and the metropolitan borough of the Wirral. HLC involves the examination of the modern landscape, in order to infer the historic processes that have formed that landscape as it is seen today. The modern landscape, field shape, settlement patterns etc, is systematically assessed and compared to 19th century Ordnance Survey maps to assess change and time depth. The collated data is held in a database, which can be analysed to produce broad or detailed historic landscape classifications, answer specific questions or map change and whose results can be displayed through a Geographic Information System (GIS) to produce map based interpretative models.</p>	<p>It will form part of the evidence base for the LDF and a tool to help make informed decisions on conservation and development proposals from a strategic level.</p> <p>The Core Strategy and relevant LDDs will need to take it's conclusions into account</p>

Plan, Programme, Strategy or Initiative	Key Objectives relevant to Local Development Documents and Sustainability Appraisal	Implications for Local Development Documents (LDDs)
	draft maps, report and datasets were produced in 2004. The final report and maps will become available in autumn of 2006.	
Merseyside Code of Practice on Access and Mobility (2006)	<p>The Code of Practice seeks to ensure that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Special consideration is given to ensure ease of access and movement for disabled people between and within public areas by the careful provision, siting and design of parking areas, paths, dropped kerbs, pedestrian crossings, street furniture and open space ● Access to, and egress from, existing buildings and their surroundings is improved as opportunities arise through alterations, extensions and changes of use ● In new developments, suitable provision is made for disabled people, both as employees and customers, in terms of facilities, access/egress and car parking. 	Ensure that policies in relevant LDDs support and do not conflict with the objectives of the code of practice.
LOCAL		
Wirral Investment Strategy 2007	<p>Growing the local economy is identified as the top priority under the Investment Strategy. A range of opportunities and challenges are identified under the headings of infrastructure, business, skills and education, People and Jobs and Quality of Life. A number of priority projects are listed and seven key outcomes identified:</p> <p>Raise productivity</p> <p>Retain and increase the number of higher value jobs in the Borough</p> <p>Encourage innovation and enterprise</p> <p>Tackle skills and employment disparities</p> <p>Develop and improve infrastructure</p> <p>Develop the future viability of the existing employment space</p> <p>Improve the availability of sites and premises for new investment</p>	Ensure that the Core Strategy and other LDDs contribute to and support the delivery of the Investment Strategy
Wirral Community Strategy – Getting Better together 2003-2013/Refreshing the Community Strategy (2005)	<p>Amend to reflect CS review</p> <p>Wirral’s Community strategy – ‘<i>Getting Better Together</i>’ was issued in October 2003. The Community Strategy was “refreshed” in 2005. Crosscutting priorities were identified as a</p>	The LDF - especially the Core Strategy - is intended to be the spatial expression of the Core Strategy and as such will be a key influence on the spatial planning framework for the

Plan, Programme, Strategy or Initiative	Key Objectives relevant to Local Development Documents and Sustainability Appraisal	Implications for Local Development Documents (LDDs)
	<p>framework for ensuring that the community strategy fully reflects local needs and priorities, is more manageable in terms of the number of indicators, and provides a clearer focus for joint working. For each of the new themes, a number of key measures have been identified which are broader measures of progress, further supported by a more detailed set of underpinning indicators.</p> <p>These priorities are:</p> <p>Worklessness</p> <p>Cohesive and Sustainable Communities -</p> <p>A Quality Environment -</p> <p>Access and Equity</p> <p>Being Replaced by Wirral 2025 – see below</p>	<p>Borough. The Core Strategy and relevant LDDs will need to consider: -</p> <p>Provision of a range of sites for employment development of the right type and in the right location.</p> <p>Ensure pleasant and secure neighbourhoods, achieving a high standard of sustainable design for new developments, and safeguard and enhance the quality of the built and natural environment in general.</p> <p>Ensure that new and existing developments are easily accessible to all sections of the community</p> <p>Continue support for urban regeneration, including the HMRI Pathfinder</p> <p>The provision of social infrastructure – such as education establishments, community facilities</p> <p>Removing constraints to development and redevelopment</p> <p>Provision of sites/facilities for recreation and tourism</p>
<p>Wirral 2025 - <i>More Equal More Prosperous</i>- A Sustainable Community Strategy</p>	<p>It sets out a long term, partnership vision of:</p> <p><i>A more prosperous and equal Wirral, enabling all communities and people to thrive and achieve their full potential</i></p> <p>We will therefore plan and work together to deliver:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● A strong local economy for Wirral; ● Safer, stronger communities in all parts of the borough ● The best possible health and well-being for all families and individuals ● Excellent life chances for children and young people ● A high quality living and working environment ● Sustainable, appropriate housing for all 	<p>The LDF , especially the Core Strategy and other DPDs will need to have regard to the vision and objectives of the finalised SCS when issued</p>

Plan, Programme, Strategy or Initiative	Key Objectives relevant to Local Development Documents and Sustainability Appraisal	Implications for Local Development Documents (LDDs)
<p>Wirral Borough Council Corporate Plan 2009-2010</p>	<p>The Corporate Plan sets out the broad strategic direction and priorities for the Council in relation to these corporate objectives. Its principle focus is on improving services for local people. The priorities in the Corporate Plan reflect the Council's contribution to the delivery of Wirral's Community Strategy and to national agendas such as decent housing, community safety, equalities and e-government.</p> <p>The plan sets out five corporate objectives. These are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To create more jobs, achieve a prosperous economy and regenerate Wirral. 2. To create a clean, pleasant, safe and sustainable environment. 3. To improve health and well being for all, ensuring people who require support are full participants in mainstream society. 4. To raise the aspirations of young people. 5. To create an excellent Council. 	<p>The Core Strategy and other relevant LDDs should have regard to the Council's corporate objectives which have spatial planning implications. In particular they will need to consider:</p> <p>Provision of a range of sites and premises for employment development of the right type and in the right location.</p> <p>Ensure pleasant and secure neighbourhoods, achieving a high standard of design for new developments, and safeguard and enhance the quality of the built and natural environment in general.</p> <p>Ensure that new and existing developments are easily accessible to all sections of the community</p> <p>Continue support for urban regeneration, including the HMRI Pathfinder</p> <p>The provision of social infrastructure</p> <p>Provision of opportunities for recreation/tourism</p>
<p>Wirral Investment Strategy</p>	<p>The Investment Strategy Vision Document, which was issued in final form in 2007, stated that <i>"Together with our partners, Wirral Council is committed to encouraging focused and dynamic development while maintaining and enhancing Wirral's unique character and high quality of life. The new Investment Strategy will ensure Wirral continues to be a prosperous and sustainable place to invest in, live, work and visit"</i>.</p> <p>The Vision Document also identified a series of key opportunities and challenges under the headings of infrastructure; business; skills and education; people and jobs; and quality of life</p> <p>The objective of the Investment Strategy is for partners to work to: raise productivity;</p>	<p>The Core Strategy and other relevant LDDs should reflect and support the delivery of those priorities which have spatial planning implications, in particular the provision of a portfolio of sites for employment development, accessible to all sections of the community. They should continue to focus development on previously developed land and secure the restoration of derelict and contaminated land and buildings.</p>



Plan, Programme, Strategy or Initiative	Key Objectives relevant to Local Development Documents and Sustainability Appraisal	Implications for Local Development Documents (LDDs)
	<p>retain and increase the number of higher value jobs in the Borough; encourage innovation and enterprise; tackle skills and employment disparities; develop and improve infrastructure; develop the future viability of the existing employment space; and improve the availability of sites and premises for new investment.</p> <p>The Investment Strategy is also underpinned by three further reports:</p> <p>Employment for All: A Full Employment Strategy for Wirral (October 2006)</p> <p>Embracing Change: An Enterprise Strategy for Wirral (January 2007)</p> <p>The Wirral Employment and Investment Framework (May 2008)</p>	
<p>Housing Strategy Statement for Wirral 2005-2010</p>	<p>The vision for the Housing Strategy is to create sustainable communities across the Borough where people choose to live in and stay in. Four key strategic priorities are identified:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Delivering Urban Renaissance ● Providing affordable homes to maintain balanced communities ● Delivering decent homes in thriving neighbourhoods ● Meeting the needs of communities and providing support for those who need it. <p>Other relevant documents</p> <p>- Private sector Housing Strategy for Wirral</p>	<p>The Core Strategy and other relevant LDDs should reflect and support the delivery of those priorities which have spatial planning implications. In particular, continued support for Housing Market Renewal and urban regeneration, the reuse/redevelopment of previously developed land and buildings.</p>
<p>New Heartlands - a Strategy for Inner Wirral (2004-2014)</p>	<p>The Strategy for Inner Wirral (2004-2014) establishes the overall strategic direction for the comprehensive regeneration of an area of 1,220 hectares containing some 45,750 residents on the eastern side of the Wirral peninsula adjacent to the River Mersey. The Strategy offers a ten-year programme of activity that will seek to redress the balance between failing housing markets and associated measures of deprivation.</p> <p>Three key themes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Housing and the Environment ● Access to Employment ● Community Infrastructure 	<p>The Core Strategy and other relevant LDDs should reflect and support the delivery of those themes that have spatial planning implications and will need to reflect the objectives of the neighbourhood development frameworks and masterplans. Relevant LDDs/Core Strategy should aim to meet the housing needs of the whole community, providing wider housing opportunity and choice, a better mix, seek to create mixed communities including the provision of other infrastructure and access to employment opportunities.</p>

Plan, Programme, Strategy or Initiative	Key Objectives relevant to Local Development Documents and Sustainability Appraisal	Implications for Local Development Documents (LDDs)
	<p>Five Neighbourhood Development Frameworks</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Rock Ferry ● Tranmere ● South Seacombe-Egremont ● Poulton ● Birkenhead <p>Other relevant documents:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● NewHeartlands – North Birkenhead Framework for Regeneration ● NewHeartlands – Church Road Masterplan ● Wirral Neighbourhood Renewal Strategy 	
<p>Tackling and preventing dereliction in Wirral: a strategy to target empty property and vacant land (2005)</p>	<p>In summary the priorities for the empty properties are as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To develop a co-ordinated, focused and consistent approach to empty properties and vacant land across the Council. 2. To develop a proactive approach towards early identification and prevention of empty properties land and issues relating to them. 3. To utilise and ensure effective use of existing statutory powers for dealing with empty properties and derelict, disused land. 4. To further develop and promote effective partnership working. 5. To work towards decreasing the negative impact of empty properties and land on local communities. 6. To maximise the best use of potential sources of building land, empty housing and empty commercial properties 	<p>Ensure that the Core Strategy and other relevant LDDs prioritise and facilitate the re-use of existing buildings over new and re-development.</p>
<p>Wirral Cultural Strategy –2002-2007</p>	<p>Wirral’s Cultural Strategy aims to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Develop services which are in touch with the people of Wirral, influenced by them and responsive to their changing needs and expectations. ● Develop policies, services and activities that address the national cross-cutting agendas of public health, community safety, social inclusion, environmental sustainability, regeneration and lifelong learning and to address the local authority’s corporate objectives. 	<p>The Core Strategy and other relevant LDDs should reflect and support the delivery of the aims in the Cultural Strategy which have spatial planning implications, in particular, ensuring that cultural and sports facilities are accessible to all sectors of the community.</p>

Plan, Programme, Strategy or Initiative	Key Objectives relevant to Local Development Documents and Sustainability Appraisal	Implications for Local Development Documents (LDDs)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Improve access to culture and cultural activities for all people, widening the user base and persuading users to continue taking part. ● Inform people in a clear and positive manner about what is available, as well as when, where and how they can participate. ● Offer value-for-money services, which are friendly, welcoming and measurable against published criteria. <p>Includes Cultural and Leisure Strategy Survey</p> <p>Other relevant documents:</p> <p>WirralParks and Open Spaces Strategy</p> <p>Wirral Playing Pitch Assessment – Strategy and Action Plan 2004.</p>	
Wirral Biodiversity Action Plan	<p>Five broad objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● To maintain and where practicable to enhance the quality and range of wildlife habitats and ecosystems on Wirral; ● To maintain and where practicable to enhance overall populations and natural ranges of native species on Wirral ● To contribute to the conservation of internationally and nationally important and threatened species ● To increase public awareness of and involvement in conserving biodiversity; ● To identify priorities for habitat and species conservation and set realistic targets and timescales for these. <p>9 habitat and 16 species action plans included</p>	<p>The Core Strategy and relevant LDDs should reflect and support the delivery of those priorities which have spatial planning implications, in particular safeguarding and enhancing the habitats and species identified in the Wirral BAP. In addition, it should identify all designated wildlife sites and apply the appropriate level of protection.</p>
Wirral LA21 Action Plan	<p>LA21 Action Plan published in 2000. Not updated LA21 principles now incorporated into new strategies and plans across the Council. Key principles are to:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Promote healthy and productive lifestyles in harmony with the environment. ● Conserve Wirral's heritage, actively encouraging schemes which improve Wirral's quality of life. ● Make better use of local and global resources,. ● Develop skills that have very little impact on the environment, and minimise waste. ● Set targets and regularly review progress towards sustainability. 	<p>The Core Strategy and other relevant LDDs should reflect and support the delivery of those principles that have spatial planning implications. In particular, they should include policies that are economically, socially and environmentally balanced and that promote sustainable development.</p>

Plan, Programme, Strategy or Initiative	Key Objectives relevant to Local Development Documents and Sustainability Appraisal	Implications for Local Development Documents (LDDs)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Accept individual and collective responsibility for the global environment. ● Promote local assets. ● Maintain bio-diversity. ● Encourage partnerships between the Council and the community, ● Encourage personal and community ownership of local schemes. ● Embrace community initiatives on Local Agenda 21 themes. ● Involve young people in decisions being made about their environment. ● Raise awareness of LA21 issues. ● Promote LA21 to as wide an audience as possible. ● Share information with the community. ● Agree what can be done to move towards a better long-term future 	
<p>NHS Wirral Strategic Plan 2008-13</p>	<p>Describes how local health services and other local agencies will contribute to improving health and health care</p> <p>The Strategic Plan responds to key health needs, seeking to promote choices. Its aim is to improve life expectancy and reduce inequalities. The PCT will drive improvements in the main causes of mortality and unhealthy lifestyles in Wirral - alcohol, cancer, cardiopulmonary disease, cardiovascular disease, mental health, obesity, smoking, and sexual health. The PCT will address the needs of an increasingly ageing population and will work with partners to ensure that it responds to the needs of vulnerable children and young people. The plan sets out a vision of 'NHS Wirral – Working Together for a Healthier Future'</p> <p>To achieve this vision, NHS Wirral has four strategic aspirations to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • involve and empower people • target inequalities through effective partnerships • ensure excellence in our health services • be a high performance, high reputation organisation 	<p>A particularly important issue for the Core Strategy and other relevant LDDs is ensuring that the spatial planning framework for the Borough contributes to a reduction in health inequalities. LDDs should have particular regard to the WHO objective for healthy urban planning:</p> <p>Do planning policies and proposals encourage and promote:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. healthy exercise? 2. social cohesion? 3. housing quality? 4. access to employment opportunities? 5. accessibility to social and market facilities? 6. local low-impact food production and distribution? 7. community and road safety? 8. equity and the reduction of poverty? 9. good air quality and protection from excessive

Plan, Programme, Strategy or Initiative	Key Objectives relevant to Local Development Documents and Sustainability Appraisal	Implications for Local Development Documents (LDDs)
		noise? 10. good water and sanitation quality? 11. conservation and decontamination of land? 12. climate stability?
Other local considerations (see list opposite)	Various objectives, most of which are directly relevant to the Core Strategy. Considerations include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Statutory list of historic buildings ● Conservation Areas ● English Heritage National Register of Parks and Gardens of Historic Interest ● Scheduled Ancient Monuments ● Integrated Transport & Land Use Studies ● SPA/RAMSAR / SSSI ● Sites of local Biological and earth science Importance ● Development Plans for neighbouring local authorities 	Ensure the Core Strategy and other relevant LDDs adequately cover and respond to the issues raised by the plans /programmes /initiatives set out.

Table 7.1 Appendix 1: Links to Plans Policies and Programmes

8 Sustainability Objectives, Decision Criteria and Indicators

SOCIAL INCLUSION		
<i>Objective</i>	<i>Decision Criteria</i>	<i>Indicator</i>
To promote a balanced population structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will the policy or proposal retain and promote factors conducive to social regeneration Will the policy or proposal provide for jobs, services and facilities that will attract and retain the working age population 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Population change and structure Population forecasts Migration rates
To reduce the incidence of multiple deprivation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will the policy or proposal provide for a service or facility that will address an identified local deficiency or inequality Will the policy or proposal include measures to improve economic, social and environmental conditions in areas of greatest need Will the policy or proposal assist in closing the gap between standards of living and opportunity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indices of Multiple Deprivation Population by socio-economic grouping Educational attainment
To promote the accessibility of services and facilities to all sectors of society	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will the policy or proposal improve access to modern health and social care services Will the policy or proposal provide a service or facility that will address an identified local deficiency Will the policy or proposal provide for access for people with restricted mobility Will the policy or proposal promote affordable transport links to areas of greatest need 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Population within easy walking distance of key local services Population within easy walking distance of a bus stop or railway station Proportion of jobs and services within easy walking distance of a bus stop or railway station
To meet identified local housing needs and promote housing market renewal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will the policy or proposal provide for development that will meet an identified local housing need Will the policy or proposal support the provision of modern affordable housing in areas of greatest need Will the policy or proposal support the promotion of housing market renewal Will the policy or proposal assist in reducing the number of unfit and vacant properties 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dwelling stock by size, type and tenure Number, percentage and location of unfit and vacant properties Average house prices by area Progress against HMRI objectives and indicators
To promote inclusive, healthy communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will the policy or proposal promote healthy lifestyles 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Life expectancy

SOCIAL INCLUSION		
<i>Objective</i>	<i>Decision Criteria</i>	<i>Indicator</i>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will the policy or proposal protect or improve public health and safety • Will the policy or proposal assist in addressing health inequalities • Will the policy or proposal make appropriate provision for the needs of vulnerable people 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mortality by main cause (Standardised Mortality Ratios) • Other local health indicators (to be agreed)

Table 8.1

ECONOMIC GROWTH		
<i>Objective</i>	<i>Decision Criteria</i>	<i>Indicator</i>
To promote improved economic performance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will the policy or proposal provide for an increase in output and productivity and improved economic performance • Will the policy or proposal secure adequate provision for new and emerging target sectors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GVA per head • GVA as percentage of regional and national performance • Economic activity rates
To provide for employment growth and business creation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will the policy or proposal encourage an increase in local employment • Will the policy or proposal secure the provision of attractive land and premises • Will the policy or proposal assist business creation and support business growth • Will the policy and proposal exploit local strengths and maximise the use of key facilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Employment by sector • VAT registrations and de-registrations • Analysis of business enquiries • Rates of employment development by type and location
To reduce worklessness and income deprivation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will the policy or proposal contribute towards reducing unemployment and income deprivation • Will the policy or proposal contribute towards meeting the employment needs and aspirations of local people • Will the policy or proposal promote job opportunities that will be genuinely accessible to people in greatest need 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unemployment by age and duration • Percentage of people in employment on social security benefits • Average earnings
To promote the vitality and viability of town centres	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will the policy or proposal contribute to the vitality and viability of an existing centre • Will the policy or proposal promote the location of appropriate jobs and services within existing centres 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Results of centre health checks • New retail, leisure and office development by type and location

ECONOMIC GROWTH		
<i>Objective</i>	<i>Decision Criteria</i>	<i>Indicator</i>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will the policy or proposal restrict development that would harm the vitality and viability of existing centres Will the policy or proposal encourage a sequential approach to site selection 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Vacancy rates by centre Retail rents
To maximise provision for high quality tourism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will the policy or proposal protect and improve existing tourism resources Will the policy or proposal encourage the development of local tourism and visitor facilities Will the policy or proposal hinder the attraction additional visitors and tourism investment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number and type of visits by duration and location Type, number and location of visitor facilities Number, quality and location of bedspaces

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION		
<i>Objective</i>	<i>Decision Criteria</i>	<i>Indicator</i>
To maintain and improve biodiversity and natural habitats	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will the policy or proposal promote biodiversity or contribute to habitat creation Will the policy or proposal protect sites already recognised as important for nature conservation or earth science Will the policy or proposal assist in the delivery of an approved Biodiversity Action Plan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number, area and condition of sites designated for nature or earth science conservation Area and condition of Biodiversity Action Plan habitats Progress against other Biodiversity Action Plan targets
To minimise pollution to land, water or air	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will the policy or proposal provide for the prevention or minimisation of pollution at source Will the policy or proposal provide for the remedy or treatment of an existing source of pollution Will the policy or proposal protect or improve the quality of ground, surface and coastal waters Will the policy or proposal minimise the loss of productive land and the opportunity for land contamination Will the policy or proposal minimise the likelihood of light or noise intrusion Will the policy or proposal protect or improve air quality and serve to reduce the emission of greenhouse gases 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Population living in Air Quality Management Areas Number of days air pollution is moderate or high Proportion of rivers registering good or fair for chemical and biological water quality Number of beaches and coastal areas gaining international flag status Number and area of Part 2A contaminated sites Area and percentage of high quality agricultural land lost to development
To conserve local heritage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will the policy or proposal provide for the conservation of designated conservation areas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number, area and condition of designated conservation areas

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION		
<i>Objective</i>	<i>Decision Criteria</i>	<i>Indicator</i>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will the policy or proposal provide for the preservation of listed buildings and structures Will the policy or proposal conserve other locally important buildings or townscapes Will the policy or proposal promote the protection of archaeology 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number, area and condition of designated Historic Parks and Gardens Number of Listed Buildings on English Heritage Buildings at Risk Register Number and condition of Scheduled Ancient Monuments
To provide for the separation of incompatible land uses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will the policy or proposal protect the amenity of sensitive uses such as residential areas, hospitals and nursing homes Will the policy or proposal direct activities likely to cause nuisance away from sensitive uses such as residential areas, hospitals and nursing homes Will the policy or proposal minimise the opportunity for hazards and accidents and maximise public safety 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of homes falling within the consultation distance of a Part A industrial process Number of homes falling within a major hazard consultation zone Number of people reporting disturbance from environmental nuisance
To reduce the impact of traffic intrusion in residential areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will the policy or proposal seek to minimise the impact of traffic on residential roads Will the policy or proposal route commercial and other traffic to main routes away from residential areas Will the policy or proposal assist in the reduction of traffic congestion and vehicle emissions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Road accidents per 100,000 people

NATURAL RESOURCES		
<i>Objective</i>	<i>Decision Criteria</i>	<i>Indicator</i>
To maximise the use of previously developed urban land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will the policy or proposal maximise the use of previously developed urban land and buildings Will the policy or proposal restrict development on previously undeveloped urban land and other urban open spaces Will the policy restrict development in the open countryside 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proportion of new houses built on previously developed land Proportion of new commercial development on previously developed land
To minimise the reliance on non-renewable energy sources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will the policy or proposal promote the use of renewable energy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Average energy consumption per head

NATURAL RESOURCES		
<i>Objective</i>	<i>Decision Criteria</i>	<i>Indicator</i>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will the policy or proposal minimise the use of non-renewable energy sources, promote fuel efficiency and energy conservation Will the policy or proposal promote the use on new and clean technologies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proportion of new homes built to ECO Homes standard Number and type of renewable energy schemes and quantity of power generated
To promote sustainable drainage and water conservation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will the policy or proposal minimise the impact on the water environment Will the policy or proposal maximise water conservation Will the policy or proposal provide for sustainable drainage systems 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proportion of development using sustainable drainage systems Average water consumption per household
To minimise waste generation and maximise recycling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> will the policy or proposal promote waste reduction will the policy or proposal provide for an increased rate of domestic and commercial recycling will the policy or proposal minimise the amount of waste going to landfill will the policy or proposal promote the use of recycled materials in construction projects 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Annual volume of waste arisings by type and source Proportion of municipal waste recycled and composted Annual volume of waste sent to landfill
To minimise the impact of flooding and other natural hazards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will the policy or proposal restrict development in areas of recognised risk Will the policy or proposal only permit development following an appropriate assessment of flood risk Will the policy or proposal promote development that will withstand the impact of climate change 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proportion of new development in flood risk areas Proportion of new development in areas at risk from coastal erosion Number of planning approvals contrary to Environment Agency advice

QUALITY OF LIFE		
<i>Objective</i>	<i>Decision Criteria</i>	<i>Indicator</i>
To maintain and promote a locally distinctive sense of place	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will the policy or proposal provide for development that will respect the distinctive character of the locality Will the policy or proposal promote high quality urban design Will the policy or proposal promote the conservation of distinctive landscapes and other natural features such as, trees, hedges, ponds, rivers and coastlines 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Area of Green Belt Area of woodland and tree cover lost to development Extent of areas designated as high quality landscapes

<p>To protect and improve the attractiveness of the area</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will the policy or proposal serve to promote the well-being of the area • Will the policy or proposal serve to minimise any negative perceptions about the area • Will the policy or proposal serve to promote the social, economic and environmental regeneration of areas of greatest need 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Residents satisfaction surveys
<p>To maximise opportunities for culture, sport and leisure</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will the policy or proposal retain adequate provision of facilities for culture, sport and leisure • Will the policy or proposal promote additional provision to meet identified needs • Will the policy or proposal serve to assist in the promotion of local culture and history 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Type, number, size and location of facilities for sport, recreation and leisure • Population within easy walking distance of sport, recreation and leisure facilities • Residents satisfaction surveys
<p>To promote sustainable travel choices</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will the policy or proposal promote easy accessibility to homes, jobs and services by alternatives to the private car • Will the policy or proposal make appropriate physical provision for walking, cycling and the use of public transport • Will the policy or proposal promote sustainable travel choices and a reduction in traffic congestion • Will the policy or proposal encourage the greater use of rail and water for freight transport 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extent of new development within easy walking distance of a bus stop or railway station • Journey to work by location, mode and distance • Location and length of designated cycle tracks • Volume of freight by mode
<p>To minimise opportunities for crime and anti-social behaviour</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will the policy or proposal promote measures to maximise crime prevention • Will the policy or proposal provide for measures to minimise the opportunity for anti-social behaviour 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Crime rates per 1000 people • Proportion of people reporting fear of crime

()

9 Responses to Consultation on Issues, Vision and Objectives

Organisation/Individual	Consultation Response	Council's Response
Wirral Wildlife (158)	<p>Compatibility Matrix - Objectives Against Each Other: There are possible conflicts between PO8 and PO28, and PO8 and PO27.</p> <p>The positive relations marked between PO22 and PO2, and between PO23 and PO11, are uncertain in limited circumstances.</p> <p>Compatibility Matrix - Objectives Against Sustainability Appraisal Objective.</p> <p>I would suggest the following:</p> <p>PO6/SAO12 - uncertain, as some tourism developments e.g. sand-yachting need careful control.</p> <p>PO1/SAO22 - positive</p> <p>PO11/SAO11 - uncertain, as a few areas of previously-developed land, and some vacant buildings, have wildlife value.</p> <p>PO27/SAO11 - flooding can be beneficial or detrimental to wildlife, and flood control schemes can harm wildlife - should be marked uncertain.</p>	<p>The Spatial Objectives have been considerably reduced in number and revised</p>
Natural England (318)	<p>We find this an early stage for some of the conclusions in the compatibility matrices. Whilst we do not necessarily disagree with most of the compatibilities shown, it is early days to make some of the 'positive' compatibilities. We urge you to proceed with caution and ensure that to retain the 'positives' you will need to ensure appropriate policy wording, likewise for converting the 'uncertains' and 'conflicts' to 'positives'.</p> <p>Amendments have been made to the Habitats Regulations to reflect recent clarification of the status of land-use plans as 'plans or projects' under Article 6(3) & 4 of the Habitats Directive. Natural England is awaiting further guidance on how Habitats Regulations assessment procedures will need to be applied specifically in the case of Local Development Frameworks. In general terms, this means that if a land-use plan is likely to have a significant effect, alone or in combination, on one or more European sites (SACs, SPAs) it must be subject to an 'appropriate assessment'.</p>	<p>Noted - the Spatial Objectives are now amended and reduced in number</p> <p>A Habitats Regulations Interim Screening Assessment is being prepared to accompany the Spatial Options Report, which will have regard to the conclusions and findings of the SA</p>

	<p>We recommend that consideration be given to Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA) requirements at an early stage in the development of your Core Strategy, and look forward to your consultation on the screening report in due course. We encourage work to be undertaken on this alongside any drafts or sustainability appraisal and used as another method to assist with screening out incompatible options.</p> <p>We consider that where assessment is deferred to the preferred options stage which whilst acceptable an opportunity is missed to use the HRA Screening as another tool to work up any preferred option. We always recommend starting this work at the earliest possible stages of plan production. We will be pleased to discuss this further if required.</p> <p>Paragraph 3.2 of the DCLG guidance recommends: "We recommend that AA should be undertaken in conjunction with the SA. It would be best practice to maximise the relevant evidence gathered in the SA and to use it to inform the AA and vice versa. SA and AA outputs must be clearly distinguishable and reported on separately." This is practice that we too encourage.</p>	
4NW (114)	4NW has produced a sustainability appraisal toolkit for use with a variety of strategies and development plans, to ensure integrated plans and projects create sustainable developments in the North West.	Noted
Merseyside Environmental Advisory Service (191)	The initial scope of the SA occurred in 2006/7. It is not clear that the framework has been revised in any way to reflect changes over the interim period, leaving it open to challenge by third parties or a planning inspector	The review of Plans Policies and Programmes have been updated and included as an appendix. Baseline information continues to be monitored, including through the Annual Monitoring Report and are considered to remain relevant and appropriate
Countryside Council for Wales (475)	The initial sustainability appraisal overlooks possible conflicts arising from water demand, air pollution, tourism development and port development. Appendix B should record a possible conflict against SA Objective 11 (to maintain and improve biodiversity and habitats) for Strategic Policy Objectives 3,6,8,9,10,19,21 and 22.	Strategic Policy Objectives have been significantly changed for the Spatial Options

<p>Mr John Noble (477)</p>	<p>Appendix B of the initial sustainability appraisal should recognise a possible conflict between Strategic Policy Objective 6 and SA objectives 15,21,22 and 24; the relationship between Strategic Policy Objective 26 and SA objectives 6 and 7 are uncertain not positive; there is a potential conflict between Strategic Policy Objective 26 and SA objective 10. The relationship between Strategic Policy Objective 26 and SA objective 23 should be uncertain.</p>	<p>Strategic Policy Objectives have been significantly changed for the Spatial Options</p>
----------------------------	--	--

Table 9.1 Responses to Consultation on the Interim Sustainability Report - February 2009

10 Core Strategy Spatial Objectives - Revised Compatibility Matrix

- Spatial Objective 1 - Economic Revitalisation
- Spatial Objective 2 - Vacant urban land
- Spatial Objective 3 - Housing Market Renewal
- Spatial Objective 4 - Housing Growth
- Spatial Objective 5 - Social Inclusion
- Spatial Objective 6 - Transport Accessibility
- Spatial Objective 7 - Local Distinctiveness
- Spatial Objective 8 - Green Infrastructure
- Spatial Objective 9 - Countryside and Coast
- Spatial Objective 10 - Climate Change
- Spatial Objective 11 - Public Safety

"☺" = positive; "x" = possible conflict; "?" = uncertain; "-" = no link

	SO11	SO10	SO9	SO8	SO7	SO6	SO5	SO4	SO3	SO2	SO1
SO1	?	?	☺	?	?	☺	☺	☺	☺	☺	
SO2	?	☺	☺	?	☺	☺	☺	☺	☺		
SO3	?	☺	☺	☺	☺	☺	☺	☺			
SO4	?	☺	☺	☺	☺	☺	☺				
SO5	-	-	-	-	-	☺					
SO6	-	☺	☺	☺	☺						
SO7	-	☺	☺	☺							
SO8	☺	☺	☺								
SO9	☺	☺									
SO10	☺										
SO11											

Table 10.1 Spatial Objectives Compatibility Matrix

11 Core Strategy Spatial Objectives - Revised Test Against Sustainability Objectives

- **Spatial Objective 1 - Economic Revitalisation**
- **Spatial Objective 2 - Vacant urban land**
- **Spatial Objective 3 - Housing Market Renewal**
- **Spatial Objective 4 - Housing Growth**
- **Spatial Objective 5 - Social Inclusion**
- **Spatial Objective 6 - Transport Accessibility**
- **Spatial Objective 7 - Local Distinctiveness**
- **Spatial Objective 8 - Green Infrastructure**
- **Spatial Objective 9 - Countryside and Coast**
- **Spatial Objective 10 - Climate Change**
- **Spatial Objective 11 - Public Safety**

The symbols used in the tables which follow are:

++	Strongly positive impact
+	Positive impact
0	No impact or relationship
x	Negative impact
xx	Strongly negative impact
?	Uncertain or unknown impact

SA Objectives	Spatial Objectives										
Social Inclusion	SO 1	SO 2	SO 3	SO 4	SO 5	SO 6	SO 7	SO 8	SO 9	SO10	SO11
Balanced Population	++	0	++	++	++	0	0	0	0	0	0
Multiple Deprivation	++	++	++	++	++	++	?	0	0	0	0
Accessibility of Jobs and Services	++	++	++	++	++	++	?	++	0	0	0
Housing Need and Market Renewal	++	++	++	++	++	++	?	?	?	?	?
Healthy Communities	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++

SA Objectives	Spatial Objectives										
Sustainable Consumption And Production	SO 1	SO 2	SO 3	SO 4	SO 5	SO 6	SO 7	SO 8	SO 9	SO10	SO11
Economic Performance	++	++	++	++	++	++	?	?	?	?	?
Employment Growth	++	++	++	++	++	++	?	?	?	?	?
Worklessness and Income Deprivation	++	++	++	++	++	++	?	?	?	++	+
Vitality of Town Centres	?	++	++	++	++	++	++	0	0	0	0
High Quality Tourism	++	?	0	0	++	++	?	++	?	++	0

SA Objectives	Spatial Objectives										
Environmental Protection	SO 1	SO 2	SO 3	SO 4	SO 5	SO 6	SO 7	SO 8	SO 9	SO10	SO11
Biodiversity and Natural Habitats	?	?	?	?	?	++	?	++	++	?	++
Pollution	?	++	?	?	?	++	0	++	+	++	++
Local Heritage	?	++	?	?	?	++	++	++	++	0	0
Separation of Uses	?	++	?	?	?	0	++	?	?	0	++
Traffic Intrusion	?	?	?	?	?	++	++	0	0	0	++

SA Objectives	Spatial Objectives										
Natural Resources	SO 1	SO 2	SO 3	SO 4	SO 5	SO 6	SO 7	SO 8	SO 9	SO10	SO11
Previously Developed Urban Land	+	++	++	++	?	++	?	?	+	0	xx
Non-Renewable Energy	?	?	x	x	?	++	?	?	?	++	0

Water Conservation	?	?	?	?	?	0	++	++	++	++	++
Waste and Recycling	?	?	?	?	?	0	0	?	0	++	++
Flooding and Hazards	?	?	?	?	?	++	?	?	?	++	++

SA Objectives	Spatial Objectives										
Quality of Life	SO 1	SO 2	SO 3	SO 4	SO 5	SO 6	SO 7	SO 8	SO 9	SO10	SO11
Local distinctiveness	?	++	?	?	?	++	++	++	++	?	++
General attractiveness	+	?	?	?	0	++	++	++	++	++	++
Culture Sport and Leisure	++	?	++	++	++	0	0	++	++	0	0
Sustainable Travel	++	++	++	++	++	++	?	?	?	++	++
Crime Prevention	++	++	++	++	++	0	++	+	+	0	++

12 Core Strategy Spatial Options - Summary of Appraisal Findings

12.1 Key to Symbols used in this section

Duration:

- √ Yes, there will be an impact;
- x No, there will not be an impact;
- ? impact uncertain

Nature

- ++ inevitable significant positive impact;
- + probable positive impact;
- 0 neutral or no discernible impact;
- probable negative impact;
- inevitable significant negative impact

12.2 Broad Spatial Option 1 - Focused Regeneration

Social Inclusion								
SA Objective	Duration of effects			Nature of effects				
	Short (0-5 years)	Medium (5-10 years)	Long (10+ years)	Certainty	Scale	Permanence	Cumulative	Potential for Mitigation
<i>Balanced Population</i>	√	√	√	++	++	++	++	0
<i>Multiple Deprivation</i>	√	√	√	++	++	++	++	0
<i>Accessibility of Jobs and Services</i>	√	√	√	++	++	++	++	0
<i>Housing Need and Market Renewal</i>	√	√	√	++	++	++	++	0
<i>Healthy Communities</i>	√	√	√	++	++	++	++	0

Sustainability Commentary
<p><i>Balanced Population</i></p> <p>Focused Regeneration will promote the social and economic regeneration of deprived areas and provide jobs that will attract and retain the working age population</p>
<p><i>Multiple Deprivation</i></p> <p>This option would focus growth and development on the areas of greatest deprivation</p>
<p><i>Accessibility of Jobs and Services</i></p> <p>The area covered by Spatial Option 1 is generally highly accessible by a choice of transport modes</p>
<p><i>Housing Need and Market Renewal</i></p> <p>Spatial Option1 would focus development and growth to the HMRI pathfinder area and therefore scores strongly in sustainability terms</p>
<p><i>Healthy Communities</i></p> <p>Spatial Option 1 would focus growth and development to the area of the Borough where health inequalities are most evident. Regeneration in this area would help address some of these health inequalities.</p>

Sustainable Consumption and Production								
SA Objective	Duration of effects			Nature of effects				
	Short (0-5 years)	Medium (5-10 years)	Long (10+ years)	Certainty	Scale	Permanence	Cumulative	Potential for Mitigation
<i>Economic Performance</i>	√	√	√	++	++	++	++	0
<i>Employment Growth</i>	√	√	√	++	++	++	++	0
<i>Worklessness and Income Deprivation</i>	√	√	√	++	++	++	++	0
<i>Vitality of Town Centres</i>	√	√	√	++	++	++	++	0
<i>High Quality Tourism</i>	√	√	√	+	+	+	+	0

Sustainability Commentary
<p><i>Economic Performance</i></p> <p>The Spatial Option will promote development in areas in need of economic regeneration</p>
<p><i>Employment Growth</i></p> <p>The Spatial Option will promote development in regeneration priority areas and should improve access to employment opportunities over the lifetime of the plan</p>
<p><i>Worklessness and Income Deprivation</i></p> <p>The Spatial Option will target development in areas of significant worklessness and income deprivation and should positively contribute to addressing these issues</p>
<p><i>Vitality of Town Centres</i></p> <p>The Spatial Option will focus development in the areas of the Borough where most of the town and local centres in greatest need of intervention and regeneration are located. Other centres outside this area in need of intervention and investment e.g. Hoylake would also receive support under this Option.</p>
<p><i>High Quality Tourism</i></p> <p>This Spatial Option promotes tourism focused regeneration in coastal locations, including New Brighton, Hoylake and West Kirby</p>

Environmental Protection and Enhancement								
SA Objective	Duration of effects			Nature of effects				
	Short (0-5 years)	Medium (5-10 years)	Long (10+ years)	Certainty	Scale	Permanence	Cumulative	Potential for Mitigation
<i>Biodiversity and Natural Habitats</i>	√	√	√	+	+	+	+	+
<i>Pollution</i>	?	√	√	0	0	0	+	0
<i>Local Heritage</i>	?	√	√	+	+	+	+	+
<i>Separation of Uses</i>	?	√	√	+	+	+	+	+
<i>Traffic Intrusion</i>	?	√	√	+	+	+	+	+

Sustainability Commentary
<p><i>Biodiversity and Natural Habitats</i></p> <p>Focused regeneration should help safeguard sites of biodiversity importance outside the urban area, but may place sites in the urban area which have biodiversity value under greater pressure, particularly in the longer term, as other sites are developed out. Ensuring the use of ecological surveys as part of the planning process, and incorporating biodiversity enhancements into development and as a part of public realm and green space improvements could help mitigate impacts on biodiversity</p>
<p><i>Pollution</i></p> <p>Option in itself may not minimise pollution but could achieve this in combination with specific pollution control policies. This Spatial Option will help remediate contaminated brownfield land</p>
<p><i>Local Heritage</i></p> <p>Potential long term impact if urban regeneration policy sustained, and development opportunities become more limited</p>
<p><i>Separation of Uses</i></p> <p>Potential higher density development focus in urban area. The impacts of this development on residential amenity in particular, needs to be managed through the the Site Allocations DPD, the use of appropriate development control policies and conditions of approval</p>
<p><i>Traffic Intrusion</i></p> <p>The spatial option directs development to existing urban areas, and may not reduce traffic intrusion in some residential areas affected by or close to, areas of development and growth. This impact may need to be mitigated through the improvement of walking and cycling routes and public transport enhancements.</p>

Natural Resources								
SA Objective	Duration of effects			Nature of effects				
	Short (0-5 years)	Medium (5-10 years)	Long (10+ years)	Certainty	Scale	Permanence	Cumulative	Potential for Mitigation
<i>Previously Developed Urban Land</i>	√	√	√	++	++	++	++	0
<i>Non-Renewable Energy</i>	√	√	?	-	-	-	-	+
<i>Sustainable Drainage & Water Conservation</i>	√	√	√	0	0	0	0	+
<i>Waste and Recycling</i>	√	√	√	0	0	0	0	+
<i>Flooding and Hazards</i>	?	?	?	+	+	+	++	+

Sustainability Commentary
<p><i>Previously Developed Urban Land</i></p> <p>The Spatial Option will focus development in the eastern urban area and restrain it elsewhere, providing strong impetus to the take up of previously developed land</p>
<p><i>Non-Renewable Energy</i></p> <p>Housing and employment growth will result in increased energy consumption, which will increase the use of non-renewable energy unless all new development is zero carbon. As the Building regulations are proposed to phase in zero carbon development, the impact is likely to reduce as the plan period goes on. Adopting policies that minimise energy usage, ensure energy that is used is done so efficiently, and maximises renewable energy production, will help mitigate impacts of housing and employment growth. Focusing growth and development in East Wirral will make it more easy to sustain district heating in this area due to the critical mass of mixed use development being delivered, in particular in Wirral Waters.</p>
<p><i>Sustainable Drainage & Water Conservation</i></p> <p>Housing and employment growth is likely to result in increased water consumption; however the use of water harvesting and conservation measures in new development will help mitigate these impacts</p>
<p><i>Waste and Recycling</i></p> <p>Housing and employment growth is likely to result in increased waste generation; however, this can be mitigated through ensuring the adoption of sustainable waste management as part of new development, and by improving waste management and recycling levels across the borough</p>
<p><i>Flooding and Hazards</i></p>

Most of the area affected by the focused regeneration policy is not at risk of flooding. However in the long term, if development opportunities are more limited, sites within flood risk areas may be proposed for development. Using the sequential approach under PPS25, Flood Risk Assessments and measures such as SUDs will help mitigate the impacts of flood risk

Quality of Life								
SA Objective	Duration of effects			Nature of effects				
	Short (0-5 years)	Medium (5-10 years)	Long (10+ years)	Certainty	Scale	Permanence	Cumulative	Potential for Mitigation
<i>Local Distinctiveness</i>	√	√	√	++	++	++	++	0
<i>General Attractiveness</i>	√	√	√	++	++	++	++	+
<i>Culture, Sport and Leisure</i>	√	√	√	++	+	++	++	+
<i>Sustainable Travel choices</i>	√	√	√	++	++	++	++	0
<i>Crime Prevention</i>	√	√	√	++	++	++	++	0

Sustainability Commentary
<p><i>Local Distinctiveness</i></p> <p>The Policy will direct development to existing urban areas rather than areas of landscape importance: however, in the longer term as development Opportunities become more limited, pressure on built and natural resources may increase</p>
<p><i>General Attractiveness</i></p> <p>By focusing on the eastern urban areas of the Borough, the policy should secure environmental improvements and promote the well-being of the area. Development Control policies may be needed to secure high quality development.</p>
<p><i>Culture, Sport and Leisure</i></p> <p>The policy will promote development in locations accessible to culture sport and leisure facilities and should promote additional provision where needed. This needs to be planned for through the Infrastructure Planning process</p>
<p><i>Sustainable Travel choices</i></p> <p>The eastern urban areas of the Borough are generally the most accessible by a choice of transport modes</p>
<p><i>Crime Prevention</i></p> <p>The policy will promote regeneration and development in areas where crime rates are high</p>

12.3 Broad Spatial Option 2 - Balanced Growth

Social Inclusion								
S A Objective	Duration of effects			Nature of effects				
	Short (0-5 years)	Medium (5-10 years)	Long (10+ years)	Certainty	Scale	Permanence	Cumulative	Potential for Mitigation
<i>Balanced Population</i>	√	√	√	++	++	++	++	0
<i>Multiple Deprivation</i>	√	√	√	+	+	+	+	0
<i>Accessibility of Jobs and Services</i>	√	√	√	++	++	++	++	0
<i>Housing Need and Market Renewal</i>	√	√	√	+	+	+	+	0
<i>Healthy Communities</i>	√	√	√	+	+	+	+	0

Sustainability Commentary
<p><i>Balanced Population</i></p> <p>The broader distribution of development under this option will still contribute to a balanced population across the Borough</p>
<p><i>Multiple Deprivation</i></p> <p>The Spatial Option will still contribute to tackling deprivation, albeit in a less focused way than Spatial Option 1 and extent of positive outcomes is less certain.</p>
<p><i>Accessibility of Jobs and Services</i></p> <p>The Spatial Option will improve accessibility to jobs and services across the Borough, rather than just the urban east</p>
<p><i>Housing Need and Market Renewal</i></p> <p>The Spatial Option will contribute to Housing Market Renewal, but in a less focused way than Spatial Option 1 and the extent of the positive outcome is less certain</p>
<p><i>Healthy Communities</i></p> <p>The Spatial Option will contribute to addressing health inequalities, but in a less focused way than Spatial Option 1 and the extent of the positive outcome is less certain</p>

Sustainable Consumption and Production								
SA Objective	Duration of effects			Nature of effects				
	Short (0-5 years)	Medium (5-10 years)	Long (10+ years)	Certainty	Scale	Permanence	Cumulative	Potential for Mitigation
<i>Economic Performance</i>	√	√	√	++	++	++	++	0
<i>Employment Growth</i>	√	√	√	++	++	++	++	0
<i>Worklessness and Income Deprivation</i>	√	√	√	+	+	+	+	0
<i>Vitality of Town Centres</i>	√	√	√	++	++	++	++	0
<i>High Quality Tourism</i>	√	√	√	+	+	+	+	0

Sustainability Commentary
<p><i>Economic Performance</i></p> <p>The Spatial Option will enhance economic performance across the urban parts of the Borough</p>
<p><i>Employment Growth</i></p> <p>The Spatial Option will provide for employment generation across the urban parts of the Borough</p>
<p><i>Worklessness and Income Deprivation</i></p> <p>Areas of worklessness and income deprivation may fare less well under this option as development may be attracted to other urban but less deprived parts of the Borough</p>
<p><i>Vitality of Town Centres</i></p> <p>All the Borough's Town and local centres have the potential to benefit from this Spatial Option, not just those in the urban east of the Borough</p>
<p><i>High Quality Tourism</i></p> <p>This Spatial Option promotes tourism focused regeneration in coastal locations, including New Brighton, Hoylake and West Kirby</p>

Environmental Protection and Enhancement								
SA Objective	Duration of effects			Nature of effects				
	Short (0-5 years)	Medium (5-10 years)	Long (10+ years)	Certainty	Scale	Permanence	Cumulative	Potential for Mitigation
<i>Biodiversity and Natural Habitats</i>	√	√	√	+	+	+	+	+
<i>Pollution</i>	√	√	√	++	++	++	++	+
<i>Local Heritage</i>	√	√	√	+	+	+	+	+
<i>Separation of Uses</i>	√	√	√	++	++	++	++	+
<i>Traffic Intrusion</i>	√	√	√	++	++	++	++	+

Sustainability Commentary
<p><i>Biodiversity and Natural Habitats</i></p> <p>The Spatial Option continues to focus development in built up parts of the Borough, but brings development closer to designated sites in the central and western areas of the Borough, increasing potential for disturbance, recreational and other impacts</p>
<p><i>Pollution</i></p> <p>There is a greater opportunity to direct development away from sources of pollution under this option</p>
<p><i>Local Heritage</i></p> <p>The Spatial Option continues to focus development in built up parts of the Borough but brings development closer to features of heritage importance in the central and western areas of the Borough.</p>
<p><i>Separation of Uses</i></p> <p>There is a greater opportunity to ensure the separation of incompatible land uses under this option due to the wider range of development options</p>
<p><i>Traffic Intrusion</i></p> <p>There is greater opportunity to reduced the impact of traffic intrusion in residential areas under this option due to the wider range of development options</p>

Natural Resources								
SA Objective	Duration of effects			Nature of effects				
	Short (0-5 years)	Medium (5-10 years)	Long (10+ years)	Certainty	Scale	Permanence	Cumulative	Potential for Mitigation
<i>Previously Developed Urban Land</i>	√	√	√	++	++	++	++	0
<i>Non-Renewable Energy</i>	√	√	?	-	-	-	-	+
<i>Sustainable Drainage & Water Conservation</i>	√	√	√	0	0	0	0	+
<i>Waste and Recycling</i>	√	√	√	0	0	0	0	+
<i>Flooding and Hazards</i>	√	√	√	-	-	-	-	+

Sustainability Commentary
<p><i>Previously Developed Urban Land</i></p> <p>This Spatial Option continues to direct development to previously developed urban land, across the Borough</p>
<p><i>Non-Renewable Energy</i></p> <p>Housing and employment growth will result in increased energy consumption, which will increase the use of non-renewable energy unless all new development is zero carbon. As the Building regulations are proposed to phase in zero carbon development, the impact is likely to reduce as the plan period goes on. Adopting policies that minimise energy usage, ensure energy that is used is done so efficiently, and maximises renewable energy production, will help mitigate impacts of housing and employment growth. Locating development near existing town centres and good access to public transport will help reduce car usage, and therefore reliance on non-renewable fuel.</p>
<p><i>Sustainable Drainage & Water Conservation</i></p> <p>Increased housing and employment growth is likely to result in increased water consumption; however the use of water harvesting and conservation measures in new development will help mitigate these impacts</p>
<p><i>Waste and Recycling</i></p> <p>Increased housing and employment growth is likely to result in increased waste generation; however, this can be mitigated through ensuring the adoption of sustainable waste management as part of new development, and by improving waste management and recycling levels across the borough</p>
<p><i>Flooding and Hazards</i></p>

The Spatial Option takes in urban areas of the Borough identified as being at risk from Flooding. Flood risk will need to be managed by using the sequential approach under PPS25

Quality of Life								
SA Objective	Duration of effects			Nature of effects				
	Short (0-5 years)	Medium (5-10 years)	Long (10+ years)	Certainty	Scale	Permanence	Cumulative	Potential for Mitigation
<i>Local Distinctiveness</i>	√	√	?	++	++	++	++	0
<i>General Attractiveness</i>	√	√	√	++	++	++	++	+
<i>Culture, Sport and Leisure</i>	√	√	√	++	++	++	++	+
<i>Sustainable Travel choices</i>	√	√	√	+	+	+	+	+
<i>Crime Prevention</i>	√	√	√	+	+	+	+	0

Sustainability Commentary
<p><i>Local Distinctiveness</i></p> <p>The Spatial Option directs development away from the Green Belt and important landscapes and habitats, but pressure on these may increase towards the end of the plan period</p>
<p><i>General Attractiveness</i></p> <p>The Spatial Option has the potential to enhance the general attractiveness of all urban parts of the Borough in tandem with other policies</p>
<p><i>Culture, Sport and Leisure</i></p> <p>The Spatial Option has the potential to secure provision and enhancement of cultural, sport and leisure facilities in the urban parts of the whole Borough. This would need to be secured through the infrastructure planning process.</p>
<p><i>Sustainable Travel choices</i></p> <p>This option prioritises directing new development to areas with good access to public transport, and so will support the adoption of sustainable means of travel. However, towards the end of the plan period, as land with good accessibility to public transport is largely developed out, public transport improvements to some parts of the Borough may be needed, for example some parts of the central and western areas of the Borough are less well served by public transport, and would require enhancement. This would need to be considered through the infrastructure planning process.</p>
<p><i>Crime Prevention</i></p> <p>This Spatial Option has the potential to enable development in areas away from those with high crime rates, and the positive impact on crime rates may be less than with Spatial Option 1</p>

12.4 Broad Spatial Option 3 - Urban Expansion

Social Inclusion								
SA Objective	Duration of effects			Nature of effects				
	Short (0-5 years)	Medium (5-10 years)	Long (10+ years)	Certainty	Scale	Permanence	Cumulative	Potential for Mitigation
<i>Balanced Population</i>	√	√	√	+	+	+	+	0
<i>Multiple Deprivation</i>	√	√	√	--	-	-	--	0
<i>Accessibility of Jobs and Services</i>	√	√	√	-	-	-	-	+
<i>Housing Need and Market Renewal</i>	√	√	√	-	-	-	-	0
<i>Healthy Communities</i>	√	√	√	-	-	-	-	0

Sustainability Commentary
<p><i>Balanced Population</i></p> <p>While the option could provide a wider range of housing in greenfield locations which may help with population retention, it may not assist social regeneration</p>
<p><i>Multiple Deprivation</i></p> <p>Whilst this option would still focus a significant amount of development and regeneration in areas of multiple deprivation, it would also allow for development in many other parts of the Borough, which could detract from regeneration efforts in areas most in need.</p>
<p><i>Accessibility of Jobs and Services</i></p> <p>This option would not direct or encourage development to locations close to existing services. This could be addressed through requiring new services and facilities through planning obligations</p>
<p><i>Housing Need and Market Renewal</i></p> <p>Whilst this option would still direct a significant amount of development to the HMRI Pathfinder area, as it also allows for development in many other parts of the Borough, this could detract from the success of the HMRI</p>
<p><i>Healthy Communities</i></p> <p>This option would not address health inequalities in deprived areas</p>

Sustainable Consumption and Production								
SA Objective	Duration of effects			Nature of effects				
	Short (0-5 years)	Medium (5-10 years)	Long (10+ years)	Certainty	Scale	Permanence	Cumulative	Potential for Mitigation
<i>Economic Performance</i>	√	√	√	+	+	+	+	0
<i>Employment Growth</i>	√	√	√	+	+	+	+	0
<i>Worklessness and Income Deprivation</i>	√	√	√	-	-	-	-	0
<i>Vitality of Town Centres</i>	√	√	√	-	-	-	-	0
<i>High Quality Tourism</i>	√	√	√	0	0	0	0	0

Sustainability Commentary
<p><i>Economic Performance</i></p> <p>This option may promote greenfield employment development but may undermine efforts to enhance employment development in the Urban east of the Borough</p>
<p><i>Employment Growth</i></p> <p>This option may promote greenfield employment development but may undermine efforts to enhance employment-generating development in the urban east of the Borough</p>
<p><i>Worklessness and Income Deprivation</i></p> <p>This option is likely to undermine efforts to direct employment development to those parts of the Borough experiencing high levels of worklessness and income deprivation</p>
<p><i>Vitality of Town Centres</i></p> <p>The option may not promote or encourage development close to existing centres</p>
<p><i>High Quality Tourism</i></p> <p>This Spatial Option promotes tourism focused regeneration in coastal locations, including New Brighton, Hoylake and West Kirby; however, the option may promote or encourage development which impacts on tourism assets in the rural areas of the Borough</p>

Environmental Protection and Enhancement								
SA Objective	Duration of effects			Nature of effects				
	Short (0-5 years)	Medium (5-10 years)	Long (10+ years)	Certainty	Scale	Permanence	Cumulative	Potential for Mitigation
<i>Biodiversity and Natural Habitats</i>	√	√	√	-	-	-	-	0
<i>Pollution</i>	√	√	√	-	-	-	-	0
<i>Local Heritage</i>	√	√	√	-	-	-	-	0
<i>Separation of Uses</i>	√	√	√	+	+	+	+	0
<i>Traffic Intrusion</i>	√	√	√	+	+	+	+	0

Sustainability Commentary
<p><i>Biodiversity and Natural Habitats</i></p> <p>This option may promote greenfield development in, adjacent or close to sites of designated biodiversity importance</p>
<p><i>Pollution</i></p> <p>The option may direct development away from existing pollution/air quality hotspots, but could involve the loss of productive agricultural land and undermine efforts to promote remediation of contaminated land. It would also encourage patterns of development that promotes car usage, which would increase pollution</p>
<p><i>Local Heritage</i></p> <p>The option may direct development away from existing heritage sites features and areas in the urban area, but may impact on the equivalent in rural areas of the Borough</p>
<p><i>Separation of Uses</i></p> <p>The option will direct development away from existing polluting and hazardous installations</p>
<p><i>Traffic Intrusion</i></p> <p>The option may result in reduced traffic congestion and emissions in existing residential areas, by promoting development on greenfield sites</p>

Natural Resources								
SA Objective	Duration of effects			Nature of effects				
	Short (0-5 years)	Medium (5-10 years)	Long (10+ years)	Certainty	Scale	Permanence	Cumulative	Potential for Mitigation
<i>Previously Developed Urban Land</i>	√	√	√	–	–	–	–	0
<i>Non-Renewable Energy</i>	√	√	√	–	–	–	–	+
<i>Sustainable Drainage & Water Conservation</i>	√	√	√	0	0	0	0	+
<i>Waste and Recycling</i>	√	√	√	0	0	0	0	+
<i>Flooding and Hazards</i>	√	√	√	–	–	–	–	0

Sustainability Commentary
<p><i>Previously Developed Urban Land</i></p> <p>The Spatial option will direct development away from previously developed urban land</p>
<p><i>Non-Renewable Energy</i></p> <p>Housing and employment growth will result in increased energy consumption, which will increase the use of non-renewable energy unless all new development is zero carbon. As the Building regulations are proposed to phase in zero carbon development, the impact is likely to reduce as the plan period goes on. Adopting policies that minimise energy usage, ensure energy that is used is done so efficiently, and maximises renewable energy production, will help mitigate impacts of housing and employment growth. This spatial option may facilitate larger development proposals which may be of sufficient scale to incorporate larger-scale renewable energy and district heating systems; however, without adequate supporting sustainable transport infrastructure and services, this Spatial Option may encourage increased car usage, and therefore fuel consumption</p>
<p><i>Sustainable Drainage & Water Conservation</i></p> <p>Increased housing and employment growth is likely to result in increased water consumption, and developing on greenfield land will reduce its capacity to enable natural drainage. The use of water harvesting and conservation measures in new development and the adoption of sustainable drainage measures will help mitigate these impacts. This spatial option may facilitate larger development proposals which may be of sufficient scale to incorporate sustainable urban drainage and water conservation measures over and above building regulations requirements</p>
<p><i>Waste and Recycling</i></p>

Increased housing and employment growth is likely to result in increased waste generation; however, this can be mitigated through ensuring the adoption of sustainable waste management as part of new development, and by improving waste management and recycling levels across the borough. This Spatial Option may facilitate larger development proposals which may be of sufficient scale to incorporate bespoke waste recycling facilities and promote the use of recycled material in construction

Flooding and Hazards

The spatial option may result in development proposals coming forward in rural areas of the Borough at risk of flooding

Quality of Life								
SA Objective	Duration of effects			Nature of effects				
	Short (0-5 years)	Medium (5-10 years)	Long (10+ years)	Certainty	Scale	Permanence	Cumulative	Potential for Mitigation
<i>Local Distinctiveness</i>	√	√	√	-	-	-	-	0
<i>General Attractiveness</i>	√	√	√	-	-	-	-	0
<i>Culture, Sport and Leisure</i>	√	√	√	+	+	+	+	+
<i>Sustainable Travel choices</i>	√	√	√	-	-	-	-	+
<i>Crime Prevention</i>	√	√	√	+	+	+	+	+

Sustainability Commentary
<p><i>Local Distinctiveness</i></p> <p>The Spatial Option would promote development within the Green Belt and potentially areas of landscape and nature conservation/biodiversity value</p>
<p><i>General Attractiveness</i></p> <p>The Spatial Option will promote development away from areas in need of regeneration, which may detract from their regeneration</p>
<p><i>Culture, Sport and Leisure</i></p> <p>While the option may promote development away from existing culture sport and leisure facilities, larger scale proposals which may come forward would be required to remedy any deficiencies in provision</p>
<p><i>Sustainable Travel choices</i></p> <p>The Spatial Option may promote development away from sustainable travel facilities and lead to longer car journeys but larger scale proposals would be required to remedy deficiencies in accessibility</p>
<p><i>Crime Prevention</i></p> <p>This Spatial Option would direct direct development away from areas where regeneration might have the potential to reduce crime rates Development proposals would be required to incorporate designing out crime measures</p>

12.5 Policy Options - Providing for Housing

12.5.1 Housing Distribution - Policy Option HD1

Social Inclusion								
SA Objective	Duration of effects			Nature of effects				
	Short (0-5 years)	Medium (5-10 years)	Long (10+ years)	Certainty	Scale	Permanence	Cumulative	Potential for Mitigation
<i>Balanced Population</i>	√	√	√	++	++	++	++	0
<i>Multiple Deprivation</i>	√	√	√	++	++	++	++	0
<i>Accessibility of Jobs and Services</i>	√	√	√	++	++	++	++	0
<i>Housing Need and Market Renewal</i>	√	√	√	++	++	++	++	0
<i>Healthy Communities</i>	√	√	√	+	+	+	+	0

Sustainability Commentary
<p><i>Balanced Population</i></p> <p>The provision of high quality housing alongside employment opportunities as part of the Growth Point initiative could attract a skilled workforce to areas of greatest need, reducing out migration and creating a more balanced population. Focusing housing development in the HMRI area would assist in restructuring local housing markets and attracting a wider demographic to the area.</p>
<p><i>Multiple Deprivation</i></p> <p>The provision of high quality housing alongside employment opportunities in areas of multiple deprivation may assist in closing the gap between standards of living and opportunity. This option would support the continued delivery of HMRI, which aims to combat areas of decline, create new opportunities for residents and encourage a sense of community. This option could have a cumulative effect over time through the continued restructuring of housing markets.</p>
<p><i>Accessibility of Jobs and Services</i></p> <p>Focusing housing development in the Growth Point and HMRI areas alongside employment opportunities will improve access to opportunities and amenities for those in greatest need.</p>
<p><i>Housing Need and Market Renewal</i></p> <p>Focusing housing development in the Growth Point and HMRI areas would support continued housing market renewal and could assist in reducing the number of unfit and vacant properties.</p>

Healthy Communities

Concentrating housing growth within the Growth Point and HMRI will enable more efficient healthcare provision. Locating housing near employment sites in East Wirral will also promote the walking and cycling as modes of travel to work

Sustainable Consumption and Production								
SA Objective	Duration of effects			Nature of effects				
	Short (0-5 years)	Medium (5-10 years)	Long (10+ years)	Certainty	Scale	Permanence	Cumulative	Potential for Mitigation
<i>Economic Performance</i>	√	√	√	+	+	+	+	0
<i>Employment Growth</i>	√	√	√	+	+	+	+	0
<i>Worklessness and Income Deprivation</i>	√	√	√	+	+	+	+	+
<i>Vitality of Town Centres</i>	√	√	√	+	+	+	+	0
<i>High Quality Tourism</i>	x	x	x	0	0	0	0	0

Sustainability Commentary
<p><i>Economic Performance</i></p> <p>The provision of high quality housing alongside employment opportunities as part of the Growth Point initiative could attract a skilled workforce to take advantage of employment opportunities, enhancing economic productivity.</p>
<p><i>Employment Growth</i></p> <p>The provision of housing alongside new employment could encourage an increase in sustainable local employment.</p>
<p><i>Worklessness and Income Deprivation</i></p> <p>The provision of housing alongside new employment could improve access to job opportunities for local people. There is also an opportunity to link housing construction with employment and training opportunities to help address worklessness.</p>
<p><i>Vitality of Town Centres</i></p> <p>Increased the catchment population around Birkenhead Town Centre will increase its vitality</p>
<p><i>High Quality Tourism</i></p> <p>No impact</p>

Environmental Protection and Enhancement								
SA Objective	Duration of effects			Nature of effects				
	Short (0-5 years)	Medium (5-10 years)	Long (10+ years)	Certainty	Scale	Permanence	Cumulative	Potential for Mitigation
<i>Biodiversity and Natural Habitats</i>	?	?	?	0	0	0	0	+
<i>Pollution</i>	√	√	√	+	+	+	+	0
<i>Local Heritage</i>	x	x	x	0	0	0	0	+
<i>Separation of Uses</i>	√	√	√	0	0	0	0	+
<i>Traffic Intrusion</i>	?	?	?	-	-	-	-	+

Sustainability Commentary
<p><i>Biodiversity and Natural Habitats</i></p> <p>Focusing housing development in urban east of Wirral could reduce pressure of development in sensitive areas, but could also have indirect impacts on these sites. This will be more accurately assessed through the Habitats Assessment process. This Spatial Option may place sites in the urban area which have biodiversity value under greater pressure, particularly in the longer term, as other sites are developed out. Some brownfield sites have biodiversity value which needs to be taken into account and protected, and where possible enhanced, through the planning process. Ensuring the use of ecological surveys as part of the planning process, and incorporating biodiversity enhancements into development and as a part of public realm and green space improvements could help mitigate impacts on biodiversity</p>
<p><i>Pollution</i></p> <p>Focusing development in the Growth Point and surrounding HMRI areas could minimise the loss of productive land and could enhance opportunities for land remediation on contaminated sites.</p>
<p><i>Local Heritage</i></p> <p>No significant impact. Focusing development in urban east of Wirral could reduce pressure of development in sensitive areas, although this would be dealt with through additional policies and controls.</p>
<p><i>Separation of Uses</i></p> <p>Focusing housing growth in a relatively small geographic area may require increased housing densities. Protecting residential amenity will be an important issue to address and manage</p>
<p><i>Traffic Intrusion</i></p>

Concentrating development in the Growth Point and surrounding HMRI area may increase traffic congestion on local roads, although focusing housing development in areas of employment growth may reduce the need for car travel. Improvements to walking and cycling routes and to public transport may help ensure traffic impacts do not increase as a result of further housing development

Natural Resources								
SA Objective	Duration of effects			Nature of effects				
	Short (0-5 years)	Medium (5-10 years)	Long (10+ years)	Certainty	Scale	Permanence	Cumulative	Potential for Mitigation
<i>Previously Developed Urban Land</i>	√	√	√	++	++	++	++	0
<i>Non-Renewable Energy</i>	√	√	?	-	-	-	-	+
<i>Sustainable Drainage & Water Conservation</i>	√	√	√	0	0	0	0	+
<i>Waste and Recycling</i>	√	√	√	0	0	0	0	+
<i>Flooding and Hazards</i>	X	X	X	0	0	0	0	0

Sustainability Commentary
<p><i>Previously Developed Urban Land</i></p> <p>Concentrating development in the Growth Point and surrounding HMRI area could assist in maximising the use of previously developed urban land and buildings whilst restricting development in the open countryside.</p>
<p><i>Non-Renewable Energy</i></p> <p>Housing growth will result in increased energy consumption, which will increase the use of non-renewable energy unless all new development is zero carbon. As the Building regulations are proposed to phase in zero carbon development, the impact is likely to reduce as the plan period goes on. Adopting policies that minimise energy usage, ensure energy that is used is done so efficiently, and maximises renewable energy production, will help mitigate impacts of housing growth. Focusing growth and development in East Wirral will make it more easy to sustain district heating in this area due to the critical mass of mixed use development being delivered, in particular in Wirral Waters.</p>
<p><i>Sustainable Drainage & Water Conservation</i></p> <p>New housing development will lead to increased pressure on water resources. This can be mitigated by ensuring the adoption of water conservation and water harvesting measures in new development. Focusing development on previously developed land could contribute to sustainable water conservation through reducing development pressure on green infrastructure.</p>
<p><i>Waste and Recycling</i></p> <p>New housing development is likely to lead to increased waste, although this could be mitigated through policies which promote waste reduction and recycling.</p>

Flooding and Hazards

Concentrating development in the Growth Point and surrounding HMRI area could assist in restricting development in areas of flood risk, although this would be dealt with through additional policies and controls.

Quality of Life								
SA Objective	Duration of effects			Nature of effects				
	Short (0-5 years)	Medium (5-10 years)	Long (10+ years)	Certainty	Scale	Permanence	Cumulative	Potential for Mitigation
<i>Local Distinctiveness</i>	X	X	X	0	0	0	0	0
<i>General Attractiveness</i>	√	√	√	+	+	+	+	0
<i>Culture, Sport and Leisure</i>	X	X	X	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Sustainable Travel choices</i>	√	√	√	++	++	++	++	0
<i>Crime Prevention</i>	X	X	X	0	0	0	0	0

Sustainability Commentary
<p><i>Local Distinctiveness</i></p> <p>No significant impact. New housing development could put pressure on areas of local distinctiveness but this could be mitigated through additional policies and controls relating to design and conservation.</p>
<p><i>General Attractiveness</i></p> <p>Focusing new housing development in the HMRI area will support the objectives of the New Heartlands programme. This could help to combat any negative perceptions about the area and engender a sense of community. It would also promote the regeneration of areas of greatest need.</p>
<p><i>Culture, Sport and Leisure</i></p> <p>No significant impact</p>
<p><i>Sustainable Travel choices</i></p> <p>The provision of high quality housing alongside employment opportunities as part of the Growth Point initiative could promote easy accessibility to employment via alternatives to the private car.</p>
<p><i>Crime Prevention</i></p> <p>No significant impact</p>

12.5.2 Housing Distribution - Policy Option HD2

Social Inclusion								
SA Objective	Duration of effects			Nature of effects				
	Short (0-5 years)	Medium (5-10 years)	Long (10+ years)	Certainty	Scale	Permanence	Cumulative	Potential for Mitigation
<i>Balanced Population</i>	√	√	√	+	+	+	+	0
<i>Multiple Deprivation</i>	√	√	√	+	+	+	+	0
<i>Accessibility of Jobs and Services</i>	√	√	√	+	+	+	+	0
<i>Housing Need and Market Renewal</i>	√	√	√	+	+	+	+	0
<i>Healthy Communities</i>	√	√	√	+	+	+	+	0

Sustainability Commentary
<p><i>Balanced Population</i></p> <p>The provision of high quality housing alongside employment opportunities as part of the Growth Point initiative could attract a skilled workforce to areas of greatest need, reducing out migration and creating a more balanced population. The less focused approach under this option could dilute positive impacts compared with HD1.</p>
<p><i>Multiple Deprivation</i></p> <p>The provision of high quality housing alongside employment opportunities in areas of multiple deprivation may assist in closing the gap between standards of living and opportunity. The less focused approach under this option could dilute positive impacts compared with HD1.</p>
<p><i>Accessibility of Jobs and Services</i></p> <p>Focusing housing development in the Growth Point and HMRI areas alongside employment opportunities will improve access to opportunities and amenities for those in greatest need. The less focused approach under this option could dilute positive impacts compared with HD1.</p>
<p><i>Housing Need and Market Renewal</i></p> <p>Focusing housing development in the Growth Point and HMRI areas would support continued housing market renewal and could assist in reducing the number of unfit and vacant properties. The less focused approach under this option could dilute positive impacts compared with HD1.</p>
<p><i>Healthy Communities</i></p>

Providing a greater choice of quality housing in areas of need could improve residents' quality of life. The less focused approach under this option could dilute positive impacts compared with HD1.

Sustainable Consumption and Production								
SA Objective	Duration of effects			Nature of effects				
	Short (0-5 years)	Medium (5-10 years)	Long (10+ years)	Certainty	Scale	Permanence	Cumulative	Potential for Mitigation
<i>Economic Performance</i>	√	√	√	+	+	+	+	0
<i>Employment Growth</i>	√	√	√	+	+	+	+	0
<i>Worklessness and Income Deprivation</i>	√	√	√	+	+	+	+	0
<i>Vitality of Town Centres</i>	√	√	√	+	+	+	+	0
<i>High Quality Tourism</i>	x	x	x	0	0	0	0	0

Sustainability Commentary
<p><i>Economic Performance</i></p> <p>The provision of high quality housing alongside employment opportunities as part of the Growth Point initiative could attract a skilled workforce to take advantage of employment opportunities, enhancing economic productivity. The less focused approach under this option could dilute positive impacts compared with HD1.</p>
<p><i>Employment Growth</i></p> <p>The provision of housing alongside new employment could encourage an increase in sustainable local employment. The less focused approach under this option could dilute positive impacts compared with HD1</p>
<p><i>Worklessness and Income Deprivation</i></p> <p>The provision of housing alongside new employment could improve access to job opportunities for local people. There is also an opportunity to link housing construction with employment and training opportunities to help address worklessness. The less focused approach under this option could dilute positive impacts compared with HD1.</p>
<p><i>Vitality of Town Centres</i></p> <p>Many of the Borough's poor performing town and local centres are located within or near the Growth Point and HMRI area. Directing the majority of housing development to this area will increase the population catchment of these centres and add to their vitality. The less focused approach under this option could dilute positive impacts compared with HD1</p>
<p><i>High Quality Tourism</i></p> <p>No significant impact</p>

Environmental Protection and Enhancement								
SA Objective	Duration of effects			Nature of effects				
	Short (0-5 years)	Medium (5-10 years)	Long (10+ years)	Certainty	Scale	Permanence	Cumulative	Potential for Mitigation
<i>Biodiversity and Natural Habitats</i>	x	x	x	0	0	0	0	+
<i>Pollution</i>	√	√	√	+	+	+	+	0
<i>Local Heritage</i>	x	x	x	0	0	0	0	+
<i>Separation of Uses</i>	x	x	x	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Traffic Intrusion</i>	?	?	?	-	-	-	-	+

Sustainability Commentary
<p><i>Biodiversity and Natural Habitats</i></p> <p>No significant impact. Focusing development in urban east of Wirral could reduce pressure of development in sensitive areas, although this would be dealt with through additional policies and controls.</p>
<p><i>Pollution</i></p> <p>Focusing development in the Growth Point and surrounding HMRI areas could minimise the loss of productive land and could enhance opportunities for land remediation on contaminated sites. The less focused approach under this option could dilute positive impacts compared with HD1</p>
<p><i>Local Heritage</i></p> <p>No significant impact. Focusing development in urban east of Wirral could reduce pressure of development in sensitive areas, although this would be dealt with through additional policies and controls.</p>
<p><i>Separation of Uses</i></p> <p>No impact</p>
<p><i>Traffic Intrusion</i></p> <p>Concentrating development in the Growth Point and surrounding HMRI area may increase traffic congestion on local roads, although focusing housing development in areas of employment growth may reduce the need for car travel.</p>

Natural Resources								
SA Objective	Duration of effects			Nature of effects				
	Short (0-5 years)	Medium (5-10 years)	Long (10+ years)	Certainty	Scale	Permanence	Cumulative	Potential for Mitigation
<i>Previously Developed Urban Land</i>	√	√	√	+	+	+	+	0
<i>Non-Renewable Energy</i>	√	√	?	-	-	-	-	+
<i>Sustainable Drainage & Water Conservation</i>	√	√	√	0	0	0	0	+
<i>Waste and Recycling</i>	√	√	√	0	0	0	0	+
<i>Flooding and Hazards</i>	x	x	x	0	0	0	0	0

Sustainability Commentary
<p><i>Previously Developed Urban Land</i></p> <p>Concentrating development in the Growth Point and surrounding HMRI area could assist in maximising the use of previously developed urban land and buildings whilst restricting development in the open countryside. The less focused approach under this option could dilute positive impacts compared with HD1</p>
<p><i>Non-Renewable Energy</i></p> <p>Housing growth will result in increased energy consumption, which will increase the use of non-renewable energy unless all new development is zero carbon. As the Building regulations are proposed to phase in zero carbon development, the impact is likely to reduce as the plan period goes on. Adopting policies that minimise energy usage, ensure energy that is used is done so efficiently, and maximises renewable energy production, will help mitigate impacts of housing growth.</p>
<p><i>Sustainable Drainage & Water Conservation</i></p> <p>New housing development will lead to increased pressure on water resources. This can be mitigated by ensuring the adoption of water conservation and water harvesting measures in new development. Focusing development on previously developed land could contribute to sustainable water conservation through reducing development pressure on green infrastructure.</p>
<p><i>Waste and Recycling</i></p> <p>New housing development is likely to lead to increased waste, although this could be mitigated through policies which promote waste reduction and recycling.</p>
<p><i>Flooding and Hazards</i></p>

Concentrating development in the Growth Point and surrounding HMRI area could assist in restricting development in areas of flood risk, although this would be dealt with through additional policies and controls.

Quality of Life								
SA Objective	Duration of effects			Nature of effects				
	Short (0-5 years)	Medium (5-10 years)	Long (10+ years)	Certainty	Scale	Permanence	Cumulative	Potential for Mitigation
<i>Local Distinctiveness</i>	x	x	x	0	0	0	0	0
<i>General Attractiveness</i>	√	√	√	+	+	+	+	0
<i>Culture, Sport and Leisure</i>	x	x	x	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Sustainable Travel choices</i>	√	√	√	+	+	+	+	0
<i>Crime Prevention</i>	x	x	x	0	0	0	0	0

Sustainability Commentary
<p><i>Local Distinctiveness</i></p> <p>No significant impact. New housing development could put pressure on areas of local distinctiveness but this could be mitigated through additional policies and controls relating to design and conservation.</p>
<p><i>General Attractiveness</i></p> <p>Focusing new housing development in the HMRI area will support the objectives of the New Heartlands programme. This could help to combat any negative perceptions about the area and engender a sense of community. It would also promote the regeneration of areas of greatest need. The less focused approach under this option could dilute positive impacts compared with HD1</p>
<p><i>Culture, Sport and Leisure</i></p> <p>No significant impact</p>
<p><i>Sustainable Travel choices</i></p> <p>The provision of high quality housing alongside employment opportunities as part of the Growth Point initiative could promote easy accessibility to employment via alternatives to the private car. The less focused approach under this option could dilute positive impacts compared with HD1</p>
<p><i>Crime Prevention</i></p> <p>No significant impact</p>

12.5.3 Housing Distribution - Policy Option HD3

Social Inclusion								
SA Objective	Duration of effects			Nature of effects				
	Short (0-5 years)	Medium (5-10 years)	Long (10+ years)	Certainty	Scale	Permanence	Cumulative	Potential for Mitigation
<i>Balanced Population</i>	x	x	x	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Multiple Deprivation</i>	x	x	x	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Accessibility of Jobs and Services</i>	x	x	x	-	-	-	-	+
<i>Housing Need and Market Renewal</i>	?	?	?	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Healthy Communities</i>	x	x	x	0	0	0	0	0

Sustainability Commentary
<p><i>Balanced Population</i></p> <p>Distributing housing over a wider area across the whole Borough is unlikely to assist in tackling social deprivation in areas most in need to the same extent as Options 1 and 2..</p>
<p><i>Multiple Deprivation</i></p> <p>Distributing housing over a wider area across the whole Borough is unlikely to assist in tackling social deprivation in areas most in need. This option is unlikely to succeed in closing the gap between standards of living and opportunity to the same extent as Options 1 and 2.</p>
<p><i>Accessibility of Jobs and Services</i></p> <p>Distributing housing over a wider area across the whole Borough may result in the provision of housing in unsustainable locations, with little access to services and amenities in the absence of additional controls.</p>
<p><i>Housing Need and Market Renewal</i></p> <p>Although this option retains its emphasis on the Growth Point area, it may undermine housing market renewal by providing for development across a wider area.</p>
<p><i>Healthy Communities</i></p> <p>No significant impact</p>

Sustainable Consumption and Production								
SA Objective	Duration of effects			Nature of effects				
	Short (0-5 years)	Medium (5-10 years)	Long (10+ years)	Certainty	Scale	Permanence	Cumulative	Potential for Mitigation
<i>Economic Performance</i>	?	?	?	+	+	+	+	0
<i>Employment Growth</i>	?	?	?	+	+	+	+	0
<i>Worklessness and Income Deprivation</i>	?	?	?	+	+	+	+	0
<i>Vitality of Town Centres</i>	x	x	x	0	0	0	0	0
<i>High Quality Tourism</i>	x	x	x	0	0	0	0	0

Sustainability Commentary	
<i>Economic Performance</i>	<p>This option maintains the number of dwellings within the Growth Point and could enhance economic performance by providing high quality housing close to employment opportunities. In the absence of additional controls, the positive impact is unlikely to be as significant as options 1 and 2.</p>
<i>Employment Growth</i>	<p>The provision of housing alongside new employment could encourage an increase in sustainable local employment. In the absence of additional controls, however, this positive impact is unlikely to be as significant as options 1 and 2.</p>
<i>Worklessness and Income Deprivation</i>	<p>The provision of housing alongside new employment could improve access to job opportunities for local people. In the absence of additional controls, however, this positive impact is unlikely to be as significant as options 1 and 2.</p>
<i>Vitality of Town Centres</i>	<p>No significant impact</p>
<i>High Quality Tourism</i>	<p>No significant impact</p>

Environmental Protection and Enhancement								
SA Objective	Duration of effects			Nature of effects				
	Short (0-5 years)	Medium (5-10 years)	Long (10+ years)	Certainty	Scale	Permanence	Cumulative	Potential for Mitigation
<i>Biodiversity and Natural Habitats</i>	√	√	√	0	0	0	0	+
<i>Pollution</i>	?	?	?	0	0	0	0	+
<i>Local Heritage</i>	x	x	x	0	0	0	0	+
<i>Separation of Uses</i>	x	x	x	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Traffic Intrusion</i>	?	?	?	0	0	0	0	0

Sustainability Commentary
<p><i>Biodiversity and Natural Habitats</i></p> <p>No significant impact. Distributing housing over a wider area could increase pressure of development in sensitive areas, although this would be dealt with through additional policies and controls.</p>
<p><i>Pollution</i></p> <p>The focus on development in the Growth Point and surrounding HMRI areas could minimise the loss of productive land and could enhance opportunities for land remediation on contaminated sites. In the absence of additional controls, however, greenfield sites elsewhere in the Borough may be more attractive for development.</p>
<p><i>Local Heritage</i></p> <p>No significant impact. Distributing housing over a wider area could increase pressure of development in sensitive areas, although this would be dealt with through additional policies and controls.</p>
<p><i>Separation of Uses</i></p> <p>No significant impact</p>
<p><i>Traffic Intrusion</i></p> <p>Distributing housing development across the Borough may reduce pressure on certain roads but may also increase pressure on roads with little capacity.</p>

Natural Resources								
SA Objective	Duration of effects			Nature of effects				
	Short (0-5 years)	Medium (5-10 years)	Long (10+ years)	Certainty	Scale	Permanence	Cumulative	Potential for Mitigation
<i>Previously Developed Urban Land</i>	?	?	?	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Non-Renewable Energy</i>	√	√	?	-	-	-	-	+
<i>Sustainable Drainage & Water Conservation</i>	?	?	?	-	-	-	-	+
<i>Waste and Recycling</i>	?	?	?	0	0	0	0	+
<i>Flooding and Hazards</i>	√	√	√	0	0	0	0	+

Sustainability Commentary
<p><i>Previously Developed Urban Land</i></p> <p>The focus on development in the Growth Point and surrounding HMRI areas could enhance opportunities for land remediation on contaminated sites. In the absence of additional controls, however, greenfield sites elsewhere in the Borough may be more attractive for development.</p>
<p><i>Non-Renewable Energy</i></p> <p>Housing growth will result in increased energy consumption, which will increase the use of non-renewable energy unless all new development is zero carbon. As the Building regulations are proposed to phase in zero carbon development, the impact is likely to reduce as the plan period goes on. Adopting policies that minimise energy usage, ensure energy that is used is done so efficiently, and maximises renewable energy production, will help mitigate impacts of housing growth.</p>
<p><i>Sustainable Drainage & Water Conservation</i></p> <p>Dispersing housing growth across the Borough may increase water consumption levels and put pressure on green infrastructure, reducing the amount of land available for water drainage, although these impacts could be mitigated through additional policies and controls.</p>
<p><i>Waste and Recycling</i></p> <p>New housing development is likely to lead to increased waste, although this could be mitigated through policies which promote waste reduction and recycling.</p>
<p><i>Flooding and Hazards</i></p>

Distributing housing over a wider area may increase pressure in areas of flood risk, although this would be dealt with through additional policies and controls.

Quality of Life								
SA Objective	Duration of effects			Nature of effects				
	Short (0-5 years)	Medium (5-10 years)	Long (10+ years)	Certainty	Scale	Permanence	Cumulative	Potential for Mitigation
<i>Local Distinctiveness</i>	x	x	x	0	0	0	0	+
<i>General Attractiveness</i>	√	√	√	+	+	+	+	+
<i>Culture, Sport and Leisure</i>	x	x	x	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Sustainable Travel choices</i>	√	√	√	-	-	-	-	+
<i>Crime Prevention</i>	x	x	x	0	0	0	0	0

Sustainability Commentary
<p><i>Local Distinctiveness</i></p> <p>New housing development could put pressure on areas of local distinctiveness but this could be mitigated through additional policies and controls relating to design and conservation. High quality new housing development in areas of poor character could enhance local distinctiveness in these areas</p>
<p><i>General Attractiveness</i></p> <p>Focusing new housing development in the HMRI area will support the objectives of the New Heartlands programme. This could help to combat any negative perceptions about the area and engender a sense of community. In the absence of additional controls, the positive impact is unlikely to be as significant as options 1 and 2.</p>
<p><i>Culture, Sport and Leisure</i></p> <p>No significant impact</p>
<p><i>Sustainable Travel choices</i></p> <p>This option is likely to allow development in the least sustainable locations, outside east Wirral, in the absence of additional controls.</p>
<p><i>Crime Prevention</i></p> <p>No significant impact</p>

12.5.4 Housing Distribution - Policy Option HD4

Social Inclusion								
SA Objective	Duration of effects			Nature of effects				
	Short (0-5 years)	Medium (5-10 years)	Long (10+ years)	Certainty	Scale	Permanence	Cumulative	Potential for Mitigation
<i>Balanced Population</i>	x	x	x	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Multiple Deprivation</i>	x	x	x	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Accessibility of Jobs and Services</i>	?	?	?	-	-	-	-	0
<i>Housing Need and Market Renewal</i>	?	?	?	-	-	-	-	+
<i>Healthy Communities</i>	x	x	x	0	0	0	0	0

Sustainability Commentary
<p><i>Balanced Population</i></p> <p>Distributing housing over a wider area across the whole Borough is unlikely to assist in tackling social deprivation in areas most in need.</p>
<p><i>Multiple Deprivation</i></p> <p>Distributing housing over a wider area across the whole Borough is unlikely to assist in tackling social deprivation in areas most in need. This option is unlikely to succeed in closing the gap between standards of living and opportunity.</p>
<p><i>Accessibility of Jobs and Services</i></p> <p>Distributing housing over a wider area across the whole Borough may result in the provision of housing in unsustainable locations, with little access to services and amenities.</p>
<p><i>Housing Need and Market Renewal</i></p> <p>This option could undermine the delivery of the Growth Point in the absence of additional controls but will be necessary if Growth Point does not deliver the required housing.</p>
<p><i>Healthy Communities</i></p> <p>This option is unlikely to deliver quality housing in areas of need.</p>

Sustainable Consumption and Production								
SA Objective	Duration of effects			Nature of effects				
	Short (0-5 years)	Medium (5-10 years)	Long (10+ years)	Certainty	Scale	Permanence	Cumulative	Potential for Mitigation
<i>Economic Performance</i>	x	x	x	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Employment Growth</i>	x	x	x	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Worklessness and Income Deprivation</i>	x	x	x	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Vitality of Town Centres</i>	x	x	x	0	0	0	0	0
<i>High Quality Tourism</i>	x	x	x	0	0	0	0	0

Sustainability Commentary
<p><i>Economic Performance</i></p> <p>This option would allow a greater number of dwellings outside the Growth Point area and is unlikely to enhance economic performance but would be necessary if housing development did not come forward at the desired rate.</p>
<p><i>Employment Growth</i></p> <p>This option is unlikely to encourage sustainable local employment, as housing will not be directed to areas of employment growth.</p>
<p><i>Worklessness and Income Deprivation</i></p> <p>This option is unlikely to contribute towards reducing unemployment and income deprivation, as housing will not be directed to areas of employment growth.</p>
<p><i>Vitality of Town Centres</i></p> <p>No significant impact</p>
<p><i>High Quality Tourism</i></p> <p>No significant impact</p>

Environmental Protection and Enhancement								
SA Objective	Duration of effects			Nature of effects				
	Short (0-5 years)	Medium (5-10 years)	Long (10+ years)	Certainty	Scale	Permanence	Cumulative	Potential for Mitigation
<i>Biodiversity and Natural Habitats</i>	√	√	√	0	0	0	0	+
<i>Pollution</i>	√	√	√	0	0	0	0	+
<i>Local Heritage</i>	√	√	√	0	0	0	0	+
<i>Separation of Uses</i>	x	x	x	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Traffic Intrusion</i>	√	√	√	-	-	-	-	+

Sustainability Commentary
<p><i>Biodiversity and Natural Habitats</i></p> <p>No significant impact. Distributing housing over a wider area could increase pressure of development in sensitive areas, although this would be dealt with through additional policies and controls.</p>
<p><i>Pollution</i></p> <p>In the absence of additional controls, greenfield sites across in the Borough may be more attractive for development than previously developed sites, reducing the likelihood of remediation on contaminated sites.</p>
<p><i>Local Heritage</i></p> <p>No significant impact. Distributing housing over a wider area could increase pressure of development in sensitive areas, although this would be dealt with through additional policies and controls.</p>
<p><i>Separation of Uses</i></p> <p>No significant impact</p>
<p><i>Traffic Intrusion</i></p> <p>Distributing new housing development across the Borough may increase pressure on roads with little capacity. Improved public transport services and walking and cycling routes could help to mitigate impacts</p>

Natural Resources								
SA Objective	Duration of effects			Nature of effects				
	Short (0-5 years)	Medium (5-10 years)	Long (10+ years)	Certainty	Scale	Permanence	Cumulative	Potential for Mitigation
<i>Previously Developed Urban Land</i>	√	√	√	-	-	0	0	0
<i>Non-Renewable Energy</i>	√	√	?	-	-	-	-	+
<i>Sustainable Drainage & Water Conservation</i>	?	?	?	-	-	-	-	+
<i>Waste and Recycling</i>	?	?	?	0	0	0	0	+
<i>Flooding and Hazards</i>	?	?	?	0	0	0	0	+

Sustainability Commentary
<p><i>Previously Developed Urban Land</i></p> <p>In the absence of additional controls, greenfield sites across in the Borough may be more attractive for development than previously developed sites, reducing the likelihood of remediation on contaminated sites.</p>
<p><i>Non-Renewable Energy</i></p> <p>Housing growth will result in increased energy consumption, which will increase the use of non-renewable energy unless all new development is zero carbon. As the Building regulations are proposed to phase in zero carbon development, the impact is likely to reduce as the plan period goes on. Adopting policies that minimise energy usage, ensure energy that is used is done so efficiently, and maximises renewable energy production, will help mitigate impacts of housing growth.</p>
<p><i>Sustainable Drainage & Water Conservation</i></p> <p>Dispersing housing growth across the Borough may increase development pressure on green infrastructure. This could reduce the amount of land available for water drainage, although this could be mitigated through additional policies and controls.</p>
<p><i>Waste and Recycling</i></p> <p>New housing development is likely to lead to increased waste, although this could be mitigated through policies which promote waste reduction and recycling.</p>
<p><i>Flooding and Hazards</i></p>

Distributing housing over a wider area may increase pressure in areas of flood risk, although this would be dealt with through additional policies and controls.

Quality of Life								
SA Objective	Duration of effects			Nature of effects				
	Short (0-5 years)	Medium (5-10 years)	Long (10+ years)	Certainty	Scale	Permanence	Cumulative	Potential for Mitigation
<i>Local Distinctiveness</i>	√	√	√	0	0	0	0	+
<i>General Attractiveness</i>	x	x	x	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Culture, Sport and Leisure</i>	x	x	x	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Sustainable Travel choices</i>	?	?	?	-	-	-	-	+
<i>Crime Prevention</i>	x	x	x	0	0	0	0	0

Sustainability Commentary
<p><i>Local Distinctiveness</i></p> <p>New housing development could put pressure on areas of local distinctiveness but this could be mitigated through additional policies and controls relating to design and conservation.</p>
<p><i>General Attractiveness</i></p> <p>This policy is unlikely to promote the social, economic and environmental regeneration of areas of greatest need.</p>
<p><i>Culture, Sport and Leisure</i></p> <p>No significant impact</p>
<p><i>Sustainable Travel choices</i></p> <p>This option is likely to allow development in the least sustainable locations, outside east Wirral, in the absence of additional controls.</p>
<p><i>Crime Prevention</i></p> <p>No significant impact.</p>

12.5.5 Housing Phasing - Policy Option HP1

Social Inclusion								
SA Objective	Duration of effects			Nature of effects				
	Short (0-5 years)	Medium (5-10 years)	Long (10+ years)	Certainty	Scale	Permanence	Cumulative	Potential for Mitigation
<i>Balanced Population</i>	√	√	√	+	+	+	+	0
<i>Multiple Deprivation</i>	√	√	√	+	+	+	+	0
<i>Accessibility of Jobs and Services</i>	√	√	√	+	+	+	+	0
<i>Housing Need and Market Renewal</i>	√	√	√	+	+	+	+	0
<i>Healthy Communities</i>	x	x	x	0	0	0	0	0

Sustainability Commentary
<p><i>Balanced Population</i></p> <p>This option could support the restructuring of housing markets and a balanced population, but is less able than option 2 to direct development to areas of particular need.</p>
<p><i>Multiple Deprivation</i></p> <p>This option could support social inclusion, alongside additional controls, but is less able than option 2 to direct development to areas of particular need.</p>
<p><i>Accessibility of Jobs and Services</i></p> <p>This option could enhance access to services and amenities through locating housing on sustainable previously developed sites, although it is less able than option 2 to direct development to areas of particular need.</p>
<p><i>Housing Need and Market Renewal</i></p> <p>This option could assist in reducing the number of vacant sites by prioritising previously developed land, but is less able than option 2 to direct development to areas of particular need and restructure local housing markets.</p>
<p><i>Healthy Communities</i></p> <p>No significant impact</p>

Sustainable Consumption and Production								
SA Objective	Duration of effects			Nature of effects				
	Short (0-5 years)	Medium (5-10 years)	Long (10+ years)	Certainty	Scale	Permanence	Cumulative	Potential for Mitigation
<i>Economic Performance</i>	?	?	?	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Employment Growth</i>	?	?	?	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Worklessness and Income Deprivation</i>	?	?	?	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Vitality of Town Centres</i>	x	x	x	0	0	0	0	0
<i>High Quality Tourism</i>	x	x	x	0	0	0	0	0

Sustainability Commentary
<p><i>Economic Performance</i></p> <p>This option could support economic revitalisation but is less likely than option 2 to enhance economic performance, as housing will not necessarily be directed to areas of employment growth.</p>
<p><i>Employment Growth</i></p> <p>This option could support economic revitalisation but is less likely than option 2 to encourage sustainable local employment, as housing will not necessarily be directed to areas of employment growth.</p>
<p><i>Worklessness and Income Deprivation</i></p> <p>This option would support economic revitalisation but is less likely than option 2 to reduce unemployment and income deprivation, as housing will not be directed to areas of employment growth.</p>
<p><i>Vitality of Town Centres</i></p> <p>No significant impact</p>
<p><i>High Quality Tourism</i></p> <p>No significant impact</p>

Environmental Protection and Enhancement								
SA Objective	Duration of effects			Nature of effects				
	Short (0-5 years)	Medium (5-10 years)	Long (10+ years)	Certainty	Scale	Permanence	Cumulative	Potential for Mitigation
<i>Biodiversity and Natural Habitats</i>	x	x	x	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Pollution</i>	√	√	√	+	+	+	+	0
<i>Local Heritage</i>	x	x	x	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Separation of Uses</i>	x	x	x	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Traffic Intrusion</i>	x	x	x	0	0	0	0	0

Sustainability Commentary
<p><i>Biodiversity and Natural Habitats</i></p> <p>No significant impact. Focusing development on previously developed sites could reduce pressure of development in sensitive areas, although this would be dealt with through additional policies and controls.</p>
<p><i>Pollution</i></p> <p>Focusing development on previously developed could minimise the loss of productive land and could enhance opportunities for land remediation on contaminated sites.</p>
<p><i>Local Heritage</i></p> <p>No significant impact. Focusing development on previously developed sites could reduce pressure of development in sensitive areas, although this would be dealt with through additional policies and controls.</p>
<p><i>Separation of Uses</i></p> <p>No significant impact</p>
<p><i>Traffic Intrusion</i></p> <p>No significant impact</p>

Natural Resources								
SA Objective	Duration of effects			Nature of effects				
	Short (0-5 years)	Medium (5-10 years)	Long (10+ years)	Certainty	Scale	Permanence	Cumulative	Potential for Mitigation
<i>Previously Developed Urban Land</i>	√	√	√	+	+	+	+	0
<i>Non-Renewable Energy</i>	x	x	x	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Sustainable Drainage & Water Conservation</i>	x	x	x	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Waste and Recycling</i>	x	x	x	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Flooding and Hazards</i>	x	x	x	0	0	0	0	0

Sustainability Commentary
<p><i>Previously Developed Urban Land</i></p> <p>Focusing development on previously developed could maximise the use of previously developed urban land and buildings, restrict development on previously undeveloped urban land and open countryside. This policy would require that brownfield land resources are considered first on a Borough-wide basis</p>
<p><i>Non-Renewable Energy</i></p> <p>No significant impact</p>
<p><i>Sustainable Drainage & Water Conservation</i></p> <p>No significant impact</p>
<p><i>Waste and Recycling</i></p> <p>No significant impact</p>
<p><i>Flooding and Hazards</i></p> <p>No significant impact. This would be dealt with through additional policies and controls.</p>

Quality of Life								
SA Objective	Duration of effects			Nature of effects				
	Short (0-5 years)	Medium (5-10 years)	Long (10+ years)	Certainty	Scale	Permanence	Cumulative	Potential for Mitigation
<i>Local Distinctiveness</i>	X	X	X	0	0	0	0	0
<i>General Attractiveness</i>	X	X	X	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Culture, Sport and Leisure</i>	X	X	X	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Sustainable Travel choices</i>	?	?	?	+	+	+	+	0
<i>Crime Prevention</i>	X	X	X	0	0	0	0	0

Sustainability Commentary
<p><i>Local Distinctiveness</i></p> <p>No significant impact. Any impact on areas of local distinctiveness would be mitigated through additional policies and controls relating to design and conservation.</p>
<p><i>General Attractiveness</i></p> <p>No significant impact.</p>
<p><i>Culture, Sport and Leisure</i></p> <p>No significant impact.</p>
<p><i>Sustainable Travel choices</i></p> <p>The prioritisation of previously developed land would need to be used in conjunction with additional controls to promote sustainable transport choices.</p>
<p><i>Crime Prevention</i></p> <p>No significant impact.</p>

12.5.6 Housing Phasing - Policy Option HP2

Social Inclusion								
SA Objective	Duration of effects			Nature of effects				
	Short (0-5 years)	Medium (5-10 years)	Long (10+ years)	Certainty	Scale	Permanence	Cumulative	Potential for Mitigation
<i>Balanced Population</i>	√	√	√	++	++	++	++	0
<i>Multiple Deprivation</i>	√	√	√	+	+	+	+	0
<i>Accessibility of Jobs and Services</i>	√	√	√	++	++	++	++	0
<i>Housing Need and Market Renewal</i>	√	√	√	++	++	++	++	0
<i>Healthy Communities</i>	√	√	√	+	+	+	+	0

Sustainability Commentary
<p><i>Balanced Population</i></p> <p>The prioritisation of housing development in particular areas could assist in restructuring local housing markets and attracting a wider demographic to the area.</p>
<p><i>Multiple Deprivation</i></p> <p>This option could support social inclusion, alongside additional controls, by directing new housing to specific locations.</p>
<p><i>Accessibility of Jobs and Services</i></p> <p>This option could enhance access to services and amenities through locating housing in specific areas of need.</p>
<p><i>Housing Need and Market Renewal</i></p> <p>This option could assist in reducing the number of vacant sites by prioritising previously developed land and could prioritise areas of particular need to assist in the restructuring of local housing markets.</p>
<p><i>Healthy Communities</i></p> <p>Providing a greater choice of quality housing in areas of need could improve residents' quality of life.</p>

Sustainable Consumption and Production								
SA Objective	Duration of effects			Nature of effects				
	Short (0-5 years)	Medium (5-10 years)	Long (10+ years)	Certainty	Scale	Permanence	Cumulative	Potential for Mitigation
<i>Economic Performance</i>	√	√	√	+	+	+	+	0
<i>Employment Growth</i>	√	√	√	+	+	+	+	0
<i>Worklessness and Income Deprivation</i>	√	√	√	+	+	+	+	0
<i>Vitality of Town Centres</i>	x	x	x	0	0	0	0	0
<i>High Quality Tourism</i>	x	x	x	0	0	0	0	0

Sustainability Commentary
<p><i>Economic Performance</i></p> <p>This option could support economic revitalisation and enhance economic performance, through prioritising housing in areas of employment growth.</p>
<p><i>Employment Growth</i></p> <p>This option could support economic revitalisation and encourage sustainable local employment, through prioritising housing in areas of employment growth.</p>
<p><i>Worklessness and Income Deprivation</i></p> <p>This option could support economic revitalisation and reduce unemployment and income deprivation, through prioritising housing in areas of employment growth.</p>
<p><i>Vitality of Town Centres</i></p> <p>No significant impact</p>
<p><i>High Quality Tourism</i></p> <p>No significant impact</p>

Environmental Protection and Enhancement								
SA Objective	Duration of effects			Nature of effects				
	Short (0-5 years)	Medium (5-10 years)	Long (10+ years)	Certainty	Scale	Permanence	Cumulative	Potential for Mitigation
<i>Biodiversity and Natural Habitats</i>	x	x	x	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Pollution</i>	√	√	√	+	+	+	+	0
<i>Local Heritage</i>	x	x	x	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Separation of Uses</i>	x	x	x	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Traffic Intrusion</i>	?	?	?	0	0	0	0	0

Sustainability Commentary
<p><i>Biodiversity and Natural Habitats</i></p> <p>No significant impact. Focusing development in specific areas could reduce pressure of development in sensitive areas, although this would be dealt with through additional policies and controls.</p>
<p><i>Pollution</i></p> <p>Focusing development on previously developed could minimise the loss of productive land and could enhance opportunities for land remediation on contaminated sites.</p>
<p><i>Local Heritage</i></p> <p>No significant impact. Focusing development in specific areas could reduce pressure of development in sensitive areas, although this would be dealt with through additional policies and controls.</p>
<p><i>Separation of Uses</i></p> <p>No significant impact</p>
<p><i>Traffic Intrusion</i></p> <p>Prioritising particular areas for housing development may help to focus housing in areas where the local road network has capacity to withstand extra traffic. It may increase traffic on certain roads, although this would be dealt with through existing policies and controls.</p>

Natural Resources								
SA Objective	Duration of effects			Nature of effects				
	Short (0-5 years)	Medium (5-10 years)	Long (10+ years)	Certainty	Scale	Permanence	Cumulative	Potential for Mitigation
<i>Previously Developed Urban Land</i>	?	√	√	-	-	-	-	0
<i>Non-Renewable Energy</i>	x	x	x	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Sustainable Drainage & Water Conservation</i>	x	x	x	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Waste and Recycling</i>	x	x	x	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Flooding and Hazards</i>	x	x	x	0	0	0	0	0

Sustainability Commentary
<p><i>Previously Developed Urban Land</i></p> <p>Focusing development on previously developed could maximise the use of previously developed urban land and buildings, restrict development on previously undeveloped urban land and open countryside. However this policy restricts the area of search to settlement areas and as such this policy option could accelerate the level of greenfield development in some areas of the Borough</p>
<p><i>Non-Renewable Energy</i></p> <p>No significant impact</p>
<p><i>Sustainable Drainage & Water Conservation</i></p> <p>No significant impact</p>
<p><i>Waste and Recycling</i></p> <p>No significant impact</p>
<p><i>Flooding and Hazards</i></p> <p>No significant impact. This would be dealt with through additional policies and controls.</p>

Quality of Life								
SA Objective	Duration of effects			Nature of effects				
	Short (0-5 years)	Medium (5-10 years)	Long (10+ years)	Certainty	Scale	Permanence	Cumulative	Potential for Mitigation
<i>Local Distinctiveness</i>	x	x	x	0	0	0	0	0
<i>General Attractiveness</i>	x	x	x	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Culture, Sport and Leisure</i>	x	x	x	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Sustainable Travel choices</i>	√	√	√	+	+	+	+	0
<i>Crime Prevention</i>	x	x	x	0	0	0	0	0

Sustainability Commentary
<p><i>Local Distinctiveness</i></p> <p>No significant impact. Any impact on areas of local distinctiveness would be mitigated through additional policies and controls relating to design and conservation.</p>
<p><i>General Attractiveness</i></p> <p>No significant impact</p>
<p><i>Culture, Sport and Leisure</i></p> <p>No significant impact</p>
<p><i>Sustainable Travel choices</i></p> <p>The prioritisation of previously developed land would need to be used in conjunction with additional controls to promote sustainable transport choices. This option could offer additional support by directing new housing development to specific locations.</p>
<p><i>Crime Prevention</i></p> <p>No significant impact</p>

12.5.7 Affordable and Specialist Housing - Policy Option AH1

Social Inclusion								
SA Objective	Duration of effects			Nature of effects				
	Short (0-5 years)	Medium (5-10 years)	Long (10+ years)	Certainty	Scale	Permanence	Cumulative	Potential for Mitigation
<i>Balanced Population</i>	√	√	√	++	++	++	++	0
<i>Multiple Deprivation</i>	√	√	√	++	++	++	++	0
<i>Accessibility of Jobs and Services</i>	x	x	x	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Housing Need and Market Renewal</i>	√	√	√	++	++	++	++	0
<i>Healthy Communities</i>	√	√	√	+	+	+	+	0

Sustainability Commentary
<p><i>Balanced Population</i></p> <p>Dispersing affordable housing across the Borough would encourage the formation of diverse, sustainable communities. This option could promote social inclusion through providing a diverse housing offer which would appeal to a wider demographic.</p>
<p><i>Multiple Deprivation</i></p> <p>Dispersing affordable housing across the Borough could assist in providing wider social inclusion, through offering affordable housing choices in a range of locations.</p>
<p><i>Accessibility of Jobs and Services</i></p> <p>No significant impact</p>
<p><i>Housing Need and Market Renewal</i></p> <p>This option would support the provision of modern affordable housing and could support the promotion of housing market renewal through diversifying the housing market.</p>
<p><i>Healthy Communities</i></p> <p>Affordable housing is often required to be built to a higher specification than market housing. This may improve the quality of life for residents in need.</p>

Sustainable Consumption and Production								
SA Objective	Duration of effects			Nature of effects				
	Short (0-5 years)	Medium (5-10 years)	Long (10+ years)	Certainty	Scale	Permanence	Cumulative	Potential for Mitigation
<i>Economic Performance</i>	x	x	x	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Employment Growth</i>	x	x	x	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Worklessness and Income Deprivation</i>	x	x	x	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Vitality of Town Centres</i>	x	x	x	0	0	0	0	0
<i>High Quality Tourism</i>	x	x	x	0	0	0	0	0

Sustainability Commentary
<p><i>Economic Performance</i></p> <p>No impact</p>
<p><i>Employment Growth</i></p> <p>No significant impact</p>
<p><i>Worklessness and Income Deprivation</i></p> <p>No significant impact</p>
<p><i>Vitality of Town Centres</i></p> <p>No significant impact</p>
<p><i>High Quality Tourism</i></p> <p>No significant impact</p>

Environmental Protection and Enhancement								
SA Objective	Duration of effects			Nature of effects				
	Short (0-5 years)	Medium (5-10 years)	Long (10+ years)	Certainty	Scale	Permanence	Cumulative	Potential for Mitigation
<i>Biodiversity and Natural Habitats</i>	x	x	x	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Pollution</i>	√	√	√	+	+	+	+	+
<i>Local Heritage</i>	x	x	x	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Separation of Uses</i>	x	x	x	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Traffic Intrusion</i>	x	x	x	0	0	0	0	0

Sustainability Commentary
<p><i>Biodiversity and Natural Habitats</i></p> <p>No significant impact</p>
<p><i>Pollution</i></p> <p>Affordable housing is often required to be built to a higher environmental specification than market housing, however additional controls would be needed to secure this.</p>
<p><i>Local Heritage</i></p> <p>No significant impact</p>
<p><i>Separation of Uses</i></p> <p>No significant impact</p>
<p><i>Traffic Intrusion</i></p> <p>No significant impact</p>

Natural Resources								
SA Objective	Duration of effects			Nature of effects				
	Short (0-5 years)	Medium (5-10 years)	Long (10+ years)	Certainty	Scale	Permanence	Cumulative	Potential for Mitigation
<i>Previously Developed Urban Land</i>	x	x	x	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Non-Renewable Energy</i>	√	√	√	+	+	+	+	+
<i>Sustainable Drainage & Water Conservation</i>	√	√	√	+	+	+	+	+
<i>Waste and Recycling</i>	√	√	√	+	+	+	+	+
<i>Flooding and Hazards</i>	x	x	x	0	0	0	0	0

Sustainability Commentary
<p><i>Previously Developed Urban Land</i></p> <p>No significant impact</p>
<p><i>Non-Renewable Energy</i></p> <p>Affordable housing is often required to be built to a higher environmental specification than market housing, however additional controls would be needed to secure this.</p>
<p><i>Sustainable Drainage & Water Conservation</i></p> <p>Affordable housing is often required to be built to a higher environmental specification than market housing and could contribute to a reduction in the consumption of potable water. Additional controls would be needed to secure this.</p>
<p><i>Waste and Recycling</i></p> <p>Affordable housing is often required to be built to a higher environmental specification than market housing and could contribute to a reduction in waste production in the construction process. Additional controls would be needed to secure this.</p>
<p><i>Flooding and Hazards</i></p> <p>No significant impact.</p>

Quality of Life								
SA Objective	Duration of effects			Nature of effects				
	Short (0-5 years)	Medium (5-10 years)	Long (10+ years)	Certainty	Scale	Permanence	Cumulative	Potential for Mitigation
<i>Local Distinctiveness</i>	x	x	x	0	0	0	0	0
<i>General Attractiveness</i>	?	?	?	+	+	+	+	+
<i>Culture, Sport and Leisure</i>	x	x	x	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Sustainable Travel choices</i>	x	x	x	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Crime Prevention</i>	√	√	√	+	+	+	+	0

Sustainability Commentary
<p><i>Local Distinctiveness</i></p> <p>No significant impact</p>
<p><i>General Attractiveness</i></p> <p>Affordable housing is often required to be built to a higher environmental specification than market housing, however additional controls would be needed to secure this.</p>
<p><i>Culture, Sport and Leisure</i></p> <p>No significant impact</p>
<p><i>Sustainable Travel choices</i></p> <p>No significant impact</p>
<p><i>Crime Prevention</i></p> <p>Dispersing affordable housing throughout the Borough may help to create more sustainable neighbourhoods, which may in turn reduce opportunities for crime.</p>

12.5.8 Affordable and Specialist Housing - Policy Option AH2

Social Inclusion								
SA Objective	Duration of effects			Nature of effects				
	Short (0-5 years)	Medium (5-10 years)	Long (10+ years)	Certainty	Scale	Permanence	Cumulative	Potential for Mitigation
<i>Balanced Population</i>	√	√	√	+	+	+	+	0
<i>Multiple Deprivation</i>	√	√	√	+	+	+	+	0
<i>Accessibility of Jobs and Services</i>	√	√	√	+	+	+	+	0
<i>Housing Need and Market Renewal</i>	√	√	√	+	+	+	+	0
<i>Healthy Communities</i>	√	√	√	+	+	+	+	0

Sustainability Commentary
<p><i>Balanced Population</i></p> <p>Concentrating affordable housing in specific locations may reduce choice and undermine housing market renewal, although it could provide an opportunity to direct affordable housing to areas of need.</p>
<p><i>Multiple Deprivation</i></p> <p>Concentrating affordable housing in specific locations may reduce choice and result in an over concentration of affordable housing. Distributing affordable housing throughout areas is more likely to create sustainable communities and enhance social inclusion. However, this option would enable affordable housing to be directed to particular areas of need.</p>
<p><i>Accessibility of Jobs and Services</i></p> <p>This option may encourage the provision of affordable housing in sustainable locations.</p>
<p><i>Housing Need and Market Renewal</i></p> <p>Concentrating affordable housing in specific locations may reduce choice and undermine housing market renewal. It may, however, enable affordable housing to be directed to particular areas of need and could be used to target specific areas of vacant land.</p>
<p><i>Healthy Communities</i></p> <p>Affordable housing is often required to be built to a higher specification than market housing. This may improve the quality of life for residents in need.</p>

Sustainable Consumption and Production								
SA Objective	Duration of effects			Nature of effects				
	Short (0-5 years)	Medium (5-10 years)	Long (10+ years)	Certainty	Scale	Permanence	Cumulative	Potential for Mitigation
<i>Economic Performance</i>	x	x	x	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Employment Growth</i>	x	x	x	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Worklessness and Income Deprivation</i>	?	?	?	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Vitality of Town Centres</i>	x	x	x	0	0	0	0	0
<i>High Quality Tourism</i>	x	x	x	0	0	0	0	0

Sustainability Commentary	
<i>Economic Performance</i>	No significant impact
<i>Employment Growth</i>	No significant impact
<i>Worklessness and Income Deprivation</i>	No direct impact, although providing affordable housing for those in need in sustainable locations may improve people's quality of life and access to employment opportunities.
<i>Vitality of Town Centres</i>	No significant impact
<i>High Quality Tourism</i>	No significant impact

Environmental Protection and Enhancement								
SA Objective	Duration of effects			Nature of effects				
	Short (0-5 years)	Medium (5-10 years)	Long (10+ years)	Certainty	Scale	Permanence	Cumulative	Potential for Mitigation
<i>Biodiversity and Natural Habitats</i>	x	x	x	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Pollution</i>	√	√	√	+	+	+	+	0
<i>Local Heritage</i>	x	x	x	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Separation of Uses</i>	x	x	x	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Traffic Intrusion</i>	x	x	x	0	0	0	0	0

Sustainability Commentary
<p><i>Biodiversity and Natural Habitats</i></p> <p>No significant impact</p>
<p><i>Pollution</i></p> <p>Affordable housing is often required to be built to a higher environmental specification than market housing, however additional controls would be needed to secure this.</p>
<p><i>Local Heritage</i></p> <p>No significant impact</p>
<p><i>Separation of Uses</i></p> <p>No significant impact</p>
<p><i>Traffic Intrusion</i></p> <p>No significant impact</p>

Natural Resources								
SA Objective	Duration of effects			Nature of effects				
	Short (0-5 years)	Medium (5-10 years)	Long (10+ years)	Certainty	Scale	Permanence	Cumulative	Potential for Mitigation
<i>Previously Developed Urban Land</i>	x	x	x	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Non-Renewable Energy</i>	√	√	√	0	0	0	0	+
<i>Sustainable Drainage & Water Conservation</i>	√	√	√	0	0	0	0	+
<i>Waste and Recycling</i>	√	√	√	0	0	0	0	+
<i>Flooding and Hazards</i>	x	x	x	0	0	0	0	0

Sustainability Commentary
<p><i>Previously Developed Urban Land</i></p> <p>No significant impact although this option could assist in reducing the amount of previously developed land, particularly on infill sites within existing residential areas.</p>
<p><i>Non-Renewable Energy</i></p> <p>Affordable housing is often required to be built to a higher environmental specification than market housing, however additional controls would be needed to secure this.</p>
<p><i>Sustainable Drainage & Water Conservation</i></p> <p>Affordable housing is often required to be built to a higher environmental specification than market housing and could contribute to a reduction in the consumption of potable water. Additional controls would be needed to secure this.</p>
<p><i>Waste and Recycling</i></p> <p>Affordable housing is often required to be built to a higher environmental specification than market housing and could contribute to a reduction in waste production in the construction process. Additional controls would be needed to secure this.</p>
<p><i>Flooding and Hazards</i></p> <p>No significant impact</p>

Quality of Life								
SA Objective	Duration of effects			Nature of effects				
	Short (0-5 years)	Medium (5-10 years)	Long (10+ years)	Certainty	Scale	Permanence	Cumulative	Potential for Mitigation
<i>Local Distinctiveness</i>	x	x	x	0	0	0	0	0
<i>General Attractiveness</i>	?	?	?	+	+	+	+	+
<i>Culture, Sport and Leisure</i>	x	x	x	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Sustainable Travel choices</i>	x	x	x	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Crime Prevention</i>	?	?	?	0	0	0	0	+

Sustainability Commentary
<p><i>Local Distinctiveness</i></p> <p>No significant impact</p>
<p><i>General Attractiveness</i></p> <p>Affordable housing is often required to be built to a higher environmental specification than market housing, however additional controls would be needed to secure this.</p>
<p><i>Culture, Sport and Leisure</i></p> <p>No significant impact</p>
<p><i>Sustainable Travel choices</i></p> <p>No significant impact</p>
<p><i>Crime Prevention</i></p> <p>Evidence suggests that balanced communities in which there is a mix of tenure tend to experience lower crime rates. Concentrating affordable housing in particular areas may not help to create balanced communities.</p>

12.5.9 Gypsies and Travellers - Policy Option GT1

Social Inclusion								
SA Objective	Duration of effects			Nature of effects				
	Short (0-5 years)	Medium (5-10 years)	Long (10+ years)	Certainty	Scale	Permanence	Cumulative	Potential for Mitigation
<i>Balanced Population</i>	x	x	x	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Multiple Deprivation</i>	x	x	x	0	0	0	0	+
<i>Accessibility of Jobs and Services</i>	x	x	x	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Housing Need and Market Renewal</i>	√	√	√	++	++	++	++	0
<i>Healthy Communities</i>	x	x	x	0	0	0	0	+

Sustainability Commentary
<p><i>Balanced Population</i></p> <p>No significant impact</p>
<p><i>Multiple Deprivation</i></p> <p>While properly designed and well-managed accommodation should not have any significant implications for multiple deprivation, but achievement of this would be dependent on a supporting development management policy.</p>
<p><i>Accessibility of Jobs and Services</i></p> <p>No significant impact</p>
<p><i>Housing Need and Market Renewal</i></p> <p>Area of Search under GT1 could focus the RSS requirement to locations to meet and address local circumstances, which could include contribution to HMRI.</p>
<p><i>Healthy Communities</i></p> <p>Properly designed and well-managed accommodation should not have any significant implications for the well-being of communities but achievement of this could be dependent on a supporting development management policy.</p>

Sustainable Consumption and Production								
SA Objective	Duration of effects			Nature of effects				
	Short (0-5 years)	Medium (5-10 years)	Long (10+ years)	Certainty	Scale	Permanence	Cumulative	Potential for Mitigation
<i>Economic Performance</i>	x	x	x	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Employment Growth</i>	x	x	x	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Worklessness and Income Deprivation</i>	x	x	x	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Vitality of Town Centres</i>	x	x	x	0	0	0	0	0
<i>High Quality Tourism</i>	x	x	x	0	0	0	0	0

Sustainability Commentary
<p><i>Economic Performance</i></p> <p>No significant impact</p>
<p><i>Employment Growth</i></p> <p>No significant impact</p>
<p><i>Worklessness and Income Deprivation</i></p> <p>No significant impact</p>
<p><i>Vitality of Town Centres</i></p> <p>No significant impact</p>
<p><i>High Quality Tourism</i></p> <p>No significant impact</p>

Environmental Protection and Enhancement								
SA Objective	Duration of effects			Nature of effects				
	Short (0-5 years)	Medium (5-10 years)	Long (10+ years)	Certainty	Scale	Permanence	Cumulative	Potential for Mitigation
<i>Biodiversity and Natural Habitats</i>	x	x	x	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Pollution</i>	x	x	x	0	0	0	0	+
<i>Local Heritage</i>	x	x	x	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Separation of Uses</i>	x	x	x	0	0	0	0	+
<i>Traffic Intrusion</i>	x	x	x	0	0	0	0	0

Sustainability Commentary
<p><i>Biodiversity and Natural Habitats</i></p> <p>No significant impact</p>
<p><i>Pollution</i></p> <p>Properly designed and well-managed accommodation should not have any significant implications for pollution but achievement of this could be dependent on a supporting development management policy.</p>
<p><i>Local Heritage</i></p> <p>No significant impact</p>
<p><i>Separation of Uses</i></p> <p>Properly designed and well-managed accommodation should not result in incompatible uses but achievement of this could be dependent on a supporting development management policy..</p>
<p><i>Traffic Intrusion</i></p> <p>Properly designed and well-managed accommodation should not have any significant implications for traffic on local roads.</p>

Natural Resources								
SA Objective	Duration of effects			Nature of effects				
	Short (0-5 years)	Medium (5-10 years)	Long (10+ years)	Certainty	Scale	Permanence	Cumulative	Potential for Mitigation
<i>Previously Developed Urban Land</i>	√	√	√	+	+	+	+	0
<i>Non-Renewable Energy</i>	x	x	x	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Sustainable Drainage & Water Conservation</i>	x	x	x	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Waste and Recycling</i>	x	x	x	0	0	0	0	+
<i>Flooding and Hazards</i>	x	x	x	0	0	0	0	0

Sustainability Commentary
<p><i>Previously Developed Urban Land</i></p> <p>The provision of accommodation for gypsies and travellers could support the reuse of previously developed land.</p>
<p><i>Non-Renewable Energy</i></p> <p>No significant impact</p>
<p><i>Sustainable Drainage & Water Conservation</i></p> <p>No significant impact</p>
<p><i>Waste and Recycling</i></p> <p>Properly designed and well-managed accommodation should not have any significant implications for waste generation. Any waste produced would be dealt with through additional policies and controls.</p>
<p><i>Flooding and Hazards</i></p> <p>No significant impact</p>

Quality of Life								
SA Objective	Duration of effects			Nature of effects				
	Short (0-5 years)	Medium (5-10 years)	Long (10+ years)	Certainty	Scale	Permanence	Cumulative	Potential for Mitigation
<i>Local Distinctiveness</i>	x	x	x	0	0	0	0	+
<i>General Attractiveness</i>	x	x	x	0	0	0	0	+
<i>Culture, Sport and Leisure</i>	x	x	x	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Sustainable Travel choices</i>	x	x	x	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Crime Prevention</i>	x	x	x	0	0	0	0	+

Sustainability Commentary
<p><i>Local Distinctiveness</i></p> <p>Properly designed and well-managed accommodation should not have any significant implications for the distinctiveness of local areas.</p>
<p><i>General Attractiveness</i></p> <p>No significant impact. This would be dealt with through additional policies and controls relating to design.</p>
<p><i>Culture, Sport and Leisure</i></p> <p>No significant impact.</p>
<p><i>Sustainable Travel choices</i></p> <p>No significant impact.</p>
<p><i>Crime Prevention</i></p> <p>Properly designed and well-managed accommodation should not have any significant implications for crime within the Borough.</p>

12.5.10 Gypsies and Travellers - Policy Option GT2

Social Inclusion								
SA Objective	Duration of effects			Nature of effects				
	Short (0-5 years)	Medium (5-10 years)	Long (10+ years)	Certainty	Scale	Permanence	Cumulative	Potential for Mitigation
<i>Balanced Population</i>	x	x	x	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Multiple Deprivation</i>	x	x	x	0	0	0	0	+
<i>Accessibility of Jobs and Services</i>	x	x	x	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Housing Need and Market Renewal</i>	√	√	√	+	+	+	+	0
<i>Healthy Communities</i>	x	x	x	0	0	0	0	0

Sustainability Commentary
<p><i>Balanced Population</i></p> <p>No significant impact</p>
<p><i>Multiple Deprivation</i></p> <p>Properly designed and well-managed accommodation should not have any significant implications for multiple deprivation.</p>
<p><i>Accessibility of Jobs and Services</i></p> <p>No significant impact</p>
<p><i>Housing Need and Market Renewal</i></p> <p>The criteria in GT2 could take local circumstances into account, including impact on HMRI objectives.</p>
<p><i>Healthy Communities</i></p> <p>Properly designed and well-managed accommodation should not have any significant implications for the well-being of communities.</p>

Sustainable Consumption and Production								
SA Objective	Duration of effects			Nature of effects				
	Short (0-5 years)	Medium (5-10 years)	Long (10+ years)	Certainty	Scale	Permanence	Cumulative	Potential for Mitigation
<i>Economic Performance</i>	x	x	x	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Employment Growth</i>	x	x	x	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Worklessness and Income Deprivation</i>	x	x	x	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Vitality of Town Centres</i>	x	x	x	0	0	0	0	0
<i>High Quality Tourism</i>	x	x	x	0	0	0	0	0

Sustainability Commentary
<p><i>Economic Performance</i></p> <p>No significant impact</p>
<p><i>Employment Growth</i></p> <p>No significant impact</p>
<p><i>Worklessness and Income Deprivation</i></p> <p>No significant impact</p>
<p><i>Vitality of Town Centres</i></p> <p>No significant impact</p>
<p><i>High Quality Tourism</i></p> <p>No significant impact</p>

Environmental Protection and Enhancement								
SA Objective	Duration of effects			Nature of effects				
	Short (0-5 years)	Medium (5-10 years)	Long (10+ years)	Certainty	Scale	Permanence	Cumulative	Potential for Mitigation
<i>Biodiversity and Natural Habitats</i>	X	X	X	0	0	0	0	+
<i>Pollution</i>	X	X	X	0	0	0	0	+
<i>Local Heritage</i>	X	X	X	0	0	0	0	+
<i>Separation of Uses</i>	X	X	X	0	0	0	0	+
<i>Traffic Intrusion</i>	X	X	X	0	0	0	0	+

Sustainability Commentary
<p><i>Biodiversity and Natural Habitats</i></p> <p>Degree of impact depends on scope of criteria in GT2 which are likely to be specific to the requirements of Gypsies and Traveller sites; direct impact on biodiversity should be in any event addressed through general development management policies.</p>
<p><i>Pollution</i></p> <p>Degree of impact depends on scope of criteria in GT2 which are likely to be specific to the requirements of Gypsies and Traveller sites; direct impact on pollution should be in any event addressed through general development management policies.</p>
<p><i>Local Heritage</i></p> <p>Degree of impact depends on scope of criteria in GT2 likely to be specific to the requirements of Gypsies and Traveller sites; direct impact on pollution should be addressed through general development management policies</p>
<p><i>Separation of Uses</i></p> <p>Properly designed and well-managed accommodation should not have any significant implications for incompatible uses -specific criteria in GT2 may address local separation issues</p>
<p><i>Traffic Intrusion</i></p> <p>Properly designed and well-managed accommodation should not have any significant implications for traffic on local roads - specific criteria in GT2 may address local traffic issues</p>

Natural Resources								
SA Objective	Duration of effects			Nature of effects				
	Short (0-5 years)	Medium (5-10 years)	Long (10+ years)	Certainty	Scale	Permanence	Cumulative	Potential for Mitigation
<i>Previously Developed Urban Land</i>	√	√	√	+	+	+	+	+
<i>Non-Renewable Energy</i>	x	x	x	0	0	0	0	+
<i>Sustainable Drainage & Water Conservation</i>	x	x	x	0	0	0	0	+
<i>Waste and Recycling</i>	x	x	x	0	0	0	0	+
<i>Flooding and Hazards</i>	x	x	x	0	0	0	0	+

Sustainability Commentary
<p><i>Previously Developed Urban Land</i></p> <p>The provision of accommodation for gypsies and travellers could support the reuse of previously developed land. Degree of impact depends on scope of criteria in GT2 which are likely to be specific to the requirements of Gypsies and Traveller sites could address previously developed land issues.</p>
<p><i>Non-Renewable Energy</i></p> <p>Degree of impact depends on scope of criteria in GT2 which are likely to be specific to the requirements of Gypsies and Traveller sites; direct impact on non-renewable energy should be addressed through general development management policies</p>
<p><i>Sustainable Drainage & Water Conservation</i></p> <p>Degree of impact depends on scope of criteria in GT2 which are likely to be specific to the requirements of Gypsies and Traveller sites; direct impact on sustainable drainage/water conservation should be addressed through general development management policies</p>
<p><i>Waste and Recycling</i></p> <p>Degree of impact depends on scope of criteria in GT2 likely to be specific to the requirements of Gypsies and Traveller sites which could include waste and recycling arrangements; wider waste and recycling issues should be addressed through general development management policies</p>
<p><i>Flooding and Hazards</i></p>

Degree of impact depends on scope of criteria in GT2 likely to be specific to the requirements of Gypsies and Traveller sites; impact on flooding and hazards should be addressed through general development management policies

Quality of Life								
SA Objective	Duration of effects			Nature of effects				
	Short (0-5 years)	Medium (5-10 years)	Long (10+ years)	Certainty	Scale	Permanence	Cumulative	Potential for Mitigation
<i>Local Distinctiveness</i>	√	√	√	+	+	+	+	+
<i>General Attractiveness</i>	√	√	√	+	+	+	+	+
<i>Culture, Sport and Leisure</i>	x	x	x	0	0	0	0	+
<i>Sustainable Travel choices</i>	x	x	x	0	0	0	0	+
<i>Crime Prevention</i>	x	x	x	0	0	0	0	+

Sustainability Commentary
<p><i>Local Distinctiveness</i></p> <p>Degree of impact depends on scope of criteria in GT2 which are likely to be specific to the requirements of Gypsies and Traveller sites; it could help safeguard local distinctiveness: properly designed and well-managed accommodation should not have any significant implications for the distinctiveness of local areas.</p>
<p><i>General Attractiveness</i></p> <p>which are likely to be specific to the requirements of Gypsies and Traveller sites which could include environmental quality. This would be supported by additional policies and controls relating to design.</p>
<p><i>Culture, Sport and Leisure</i></p> <p>No significant impact</p>
<p><i>Sustainable Travel choices</i></p> <p>No significant impact</p>
<p><i>Crime Prevention</i></p> <p>Properly designed and well-managed accommodation should not have any significant implications for crime within the Borough.</p>

12.6 Policy Options - Providing for Employment

12.6.1 Employment Distribution - Policy Option EL1

Social Inclusion								
	Duration of effects			Nature of effects				
SA Objective	Short (0-5 years)	Medium (5-10 years)	Long (10+ years)	Certainty	Scale	Permanence	Cumulative	Potential for Mitigation
<i>Balanced Population</i>	√	√	√	++	++	++	++	0
<i>Multiple Deprivation</i>	√	√	√	++	++	++	++	0
<i>Accessibility of Jobs and Services</i>	√	√	√	++	++	++	++	0
<i>Housing Need and Market Renewal</i>	√	√	√	++	++	++	++	0
<i>Healthy Communities</i>	√	√	√	+	+	+	+	0

Sustainability Commentary
<p><i>Balanced Population</i></p> <p>New investment and the provision of additional floorspace in strategic locations in the East of Wirral may lead to greater numbers of skilled workers looking for residence in the area.</p>
<p><i>Multiple Deprivation</i></p> <p>The presence of new industry in East Wirral could improve the economic conditions in the areas of greatest need, providing new jobs and helping to close the gap between standards of living and opportunity.</p>
<p><i>Accessibility of Jobs and Services</i></p> <p>The Policy option could increase the proportion of jobs and services within 400m of a bus stop or railway, as East Wirral is generally well served by public transport.</p>
<p><i>Housing Need and Market Renewal</i></p> <p>The increase in employment opportunities will support the promotion of housing market renewal in the HMRI.</p>
<p><i>Healthy Communities</i></p>

Employment opportunities can improve standards of public health and wellbeing. People in employment have improved mental and physical health.

Sustainable Consumption and Production								
SA Objective	Duration of effects			Nature of effects				
	Short (0-5 years)	Medium (5-10 years)	Long (10+ years)	Certainty	Scale	Permanence	Cumulative	Potential for Mitigation
<i>Economic Performance</i>	√	√	√	++	++	++	++	0
<i>Employment Growth</i>	√	√	√	++	++	++	++	0
<i>Worklessness and Income Deprivation</i>	√	√	√	++	++	++	++	0
<i>Vitality of Town Centres</i>	√	√	√	+	+	+	+	0
<i>High Quality Tourism</i>	X	X	X	0	0	0	0	0

Sustainability Commentary
<p><i>Economic Performance</i></p> <p>The policy option will increase economic activity rates, increasing the amount of employment land available in key strategic locations.</p>
<p><i>Employment Growth</i></p> <p>The concentration of public resources at key strategic locations in East Wirral will result in new investment and public funding. This, in turn, will raise levels of economic activity.</p>
<p><i>Worklessness and Income Deprivation</i></p> <p>Improved access to employment opportunities in East Wirral will help to reduce income deprivation and reduce unemployment.</p>
<p><i>Vitality of Town Centres</i></p> <p>Investment in employment opportunities in East Wirral will in turn encourage investment in Wirral's town centres near employment sites, in order to serve the working population. Providing higher paying jobs (e.g in the knowledge sector) in Wirral will also help support the vitality of town centres across the Borough.</p>
<p><i>High Quality Tourism</i></p> <p>It is not considered that there will be a significant impact on tourism.</p>

Environmental Protection and Enhancement								
SA Objective	Duration of effects			Nature of effects				
	Short (0-5 years)	Medium (5-10 years)	Long (10+ years)	Certainty	Scale	Permanence	Cumulative	Potential for Mitigation
<i>Biodiversity and Natural Habitats</i>	√	√	√	+	+	+	+	0
<i>Pollution</i>	√	√	√	0	0	0	0	+
<i>Local Heritage</i>	X	X	X	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Separation of Uses</i>	√	√	√	0	0	0	0	+
<i>Traffic Intrusion</i>	√	√	√	+	+	+	+	0

Sustainability Commentary
<p><i>Biodiversity and Natural Habitats</i></p> <p>The policy promotes the location of employment sites in strategic locations. This approach will minimise the effect of such development on existing habitats and protect sites already recognised as important for nature conservation or earth science.</p>
<p><i>Pollution</i></p> <p>In most parts of the borough, the policy will help minimise the likelihood of light or noise intrusion on other forms of development, by locating employment development away from areas which might be sensitive to such uses (e.g. Residential); however, there may be noise and light impacts on housing in East Wirral near or adjacent to employment areas (particularly in mixed-use developments/sites). Development management policies would be required to ensure high levels of residential amenity are maintained.</p>
<p><i>Local Heritage</i></p> <p>The Policy Option focuses on the provision of employment land on Strategic Regional Sites in East Wirral. Owing to the locations involved, it is considered that the impact upon features of local heritage will be minimal.</p>
<p><i>Separation of Uses</i></p> <p>The focus of development under this option will be to utilise existing industrial sites in the East. The uses are therefore largely separated from other forms of development which would be sensitive to such development (e.g. Residential). However, if housing development is directed near or adjacent to these areas (particularly as part of mixed-use development), development management policies would be required to ensure high levels of residential amenity are maintained.</p>
<p><i>Traffic Intrusion</i></p>

The location of new employment development, in the East of Wirral, will ensure that commercial vehicles are separated from residential areas. There may be an increase in traffic congestion and vehicle emissions resulting from increase in employment premises but the focus will be in industrial areas and therefore the impacts on residential areas will be negligible.

Natural Resources								
SA Objective	Duration of effects			Nature of effects				
	Short (0-5 years)	Medium (5-10 years)	Long (10+ years)	Certainty	Scale	Permanence	Cumulative	Potential for Mitigation
<i>Previously Developed Urban Land</i>	√	√	√	++	++	++	++	0
<i>Non-Renewable Energy</i>	√	√	?	-	-	-	-	+
<i>Sustainable Drainage & Water Conservation</i>	√	√	√	0	0	0	0	+
<i>Waste and Recycling</i>	√	√	√	0	0	0	0	++
<i>Flooding and Hazards</i>	X	X	X	0	0	0	0	0

Sustainability Commentary
<p><i>Previously Developed Urban Land</i></p> <p>The sites identified as suitable for employment provision will relate to the existing urban area in East Wirral and therefore the development of previously developed urban land.</p>
<p><i>Non-Renewable Energy</i></p> <p>Employment growth will result in increased energy consumption, which will increase the use of non-renewable energy unless all new development is zero carbon. As the Building regulations are proposed to phase in zero carbon development, the impact is likely to reduce as the plan period goes on. Adopting policies that minimise energy usage, ensure energy that is used is done so efficiently, and maximises renewable energy production, will help mitigate impacts of housing and employment growth.</p>
<p><i>Sustainable Drainage & Water Conservation</i></p> <p>Employment growth is likely to result in increased water consumption; however the use of water harvesting and conservation measures in new development will help mitigate these impacts</p>
<p><i>Waste and Recycling</i></p> <p>Employment growth is likely to result in increased waste generation; however, this can be mitigated through ensuring the adoption of sustainable waste management as part of new development, and by improving waste management and recycling levels across the borough. Exploring employment and enterprise opportunities to manage waste streams, including producing energy from waste, could ensure benefits also arise from mitigating these impacts</p>
<p><i>Flooding and Hazards</i></p>

It is considered that there will be no impact on flooding and hazards resulting from the option proposed.

Quality of Life								
SA Objective	Duration of effects			Nature of effects				
	Short (0-5 years)	Medium (5-10 years)	Long (10+ years)	Certainty	Scale	Permanence	Cumulative	Potential for Mitigation
<i>Local Distinctiveness</i>	X	X	X	0	0	0	0	+
<i>General Attractiveness</i>	√	√	√	++	++	++	++	0
<i>Culture, Sport and Leisure</i>	X	X	X	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Sustainable Travel choices</i>	√	√	√	++	++	++	++	0
<i>Crime Prevention</i>	X	X	X	0	0	0	0	0

Sustainability Commentary
<p><i>Local Distinctiveness</i></p> <p>The Policy identifies sites in strategic locations, which are generally located away from areas of local distinctiveness that require protection. Design policies could be used to ensure new employment development enhances local character and distinctiveness in areas of poor character.</p>
<p><i>General Attractiveness</i></p> <p>The Policy identifies sites in strategic locations. The design policy options will encourage high quality urban design standards rather than the quality of individual schemes being considered within this policy.</p>
<p><i>Culture, Sport and Leisure</i></p> <p>The policy option does not relate to the issue of residents' access to sport, culture and leisure facilities.</p>
<p><i>Sustainable Travel choices</i></p> <p>The location of development on existing strategic sites in East Wirral will ensure new development will be accessible by a range of means of transport.</p>
<p><i>Crime Prevention</i></p> <p>It is not considered that the identification of employment land will present opportunities for the reduction of crime and anti social behaviour.</p>

12.6.2 Employment Distribution - Policy Option EL2

Social Inclusion								
SA Objective	Duration of effects			Nature of effects				
	Short (0-5 years)	Medium (5-10 years)	Long (10+ years)	Certainty	Scale	Permanence	Cumulative	Potential for Mitigation
<i>Balanced Population</i>	√	√	√	++	++	++	++	0
<i>Multiple Deprivation</i>	√	√	√	++	++	++	++	0
<i>Accessibility of Jobs and Services</i>	√	√	√	+	+	+	+	0
<i>Housing Need and Market Renewal</i>	√	√	√	+	+	+	+	0
<i>Healthy Communities</i>	√	√	√	+	+	+	+	0

Sustainability Commentary
<p><i>Balanced Population</i></p> <p>The replacement and refurbishment of existing properties across the Borough may lead to greater numbers of skilled workers looking for residence across the authority.</p>
<p><i>Multiple Deprivation</i></p> <p>The presence of new industry could improve the economic conditions in the areas of greatest need, providing new jobs and helping to close the gap between standards of living and opportunity.</p>
<p><i>Accessibility of Jobs and Services</i></p> <p>The Policy option could increase the proportion of jobs and services within 400m of a bus stop or railway. However, not all existing employment areas are well served by public transport</p>
<p><i>Housing Need and Market Renewal</i></p> <p>The increase in employment opportunities will support the promotion of housing market renewal across the authority, especially in East Wirral where it relates to the HMRI.</p>
<p><i>Healthy Communities</i></p> <p>Employment opportunities can improve standards of public health and wellbeing. People in employment have improved mental and physical health.</p>

Sustainable Consumption and Production								
SA Objective	Duration of effects			Nature of effects				
	Short (0-5 years)	Medium (5-10 years)	Long (10+ years)	Certainty	Scale	Permanence	Cumulative	Potential for Mitigation
<i>Economic Performance</i>	√	√	√	++	++	++	++	0
<i>Employment Growth</i>	√	√	√	++	++	++	++	0
<i>Worklessness and Income Deprivation</i>	√	√	√	++	++	++	++	0
<i>Vitality of Town Centres</i>	√	√	√	++	++	++	++	0
<i>High Quality Tourism</i>	X	X	X	0	0	0	0	0

Sustainability Commentary
<p><i>Economic Performance</i></p> <p>The policy option will increase economic activity rates at existing employment areas across the Borough.</p>
<p><i>Employment Growth</i></p> <p>The concentration of public resources on existing sites across the Borough will result in new investment and public funding. This, in turn, will raise levels of economic activity.</p>
<p><i>Worklessness and Income Deprivation</i></p> <p>Improved access to employment opportunities across the Borough will help to reduce income deprivation and reduce unemployment.</p>
<p><i>Vitality of Town Centres</i></p> <p>Directing employment growth to the Borough's town centres will help improve their vitality.</p>
<p><i>High Quality Tourism</i></p> <p>It is not considered that there will be a significant impact on tourism.</p>

Environmental Protection								
SA Objective	Duration of effects			Nature of effects				
	Short (0-5 years)	Medium (5-10 years)	Long (10+ years)	Certainty	Scale	Permanence	Cumulative	Potential for Mitigation
<i>Biodiversity and Natural Habitats</i>	√	√	√	+	+	+	+	+
<i>Pollution</i>	√	√	√	+	+	+	+	0
<i>Local Heritage</i>	X	X	X	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Separation of Uses</i>	√	√	√	+	+	+	+	0
<i>Traffic Intrusion</i>	√	√	√	0	0	0	0	+

Sustainability Commentary
<p><i>Biodiversity and Natural Habitats</i></p> <p>The policy seeks to maximise employment opportunities at all existing employment areas across the Borough. This approach will minimise the effect of such development on existing habitats and protect sites already recognised as important for nature conservation or earth science. Environmental improvement will also be encouraged where possible.</p>
<p><i>Pollution</i></p> <p>The policy will minimise the likelihood of light or noise intrusion on other forms of development, locating retail development away from areas which might be sensitive to such uses (e.g. Residential).</p>
<p><i>Local Heritage</i></p> <p>The Policy Option focuses on the provision of employment provision on existing sites. Owing to the locations involved, it is considered that the impact upon features of local heritage will be minimal.</p>
<p><i>Separation of Uses</i></p> <p>The focus of development under this option will be to utilise existing industrial sites / employment areas. The uses are therefore separated from other forms of development which would be sensitive to such development in the vicinity (e.g. Residential).</p>
<p><i>Traffic Intrusion</i></p> <p>The location of new employment development will ensure that commercial vehicles are separated from residential areas. There may be an increase in traffic congestion and vehicle emissions resulting from increase in employment premises but the focus will be in industrial areas and therefore the impacts on residential areas will be negligible.</p>

Natural Resources								
SA Objective	Duration of effects			Nature of effects				
	Short (0-5 years)	Medium (5-10 years)	Long (10+ years)	Certainty	Scale	Permanence	Cumulative	Potential for Mitigation
<i>Previously Developed Urban Land</i>	√	√	√	++	++	++	++	++
<i>Non-Renewable Energy</i>	√	√	?	-	-	-	-	+
<i>Sustainable Drainage & Water Conservation</i>	√	√	√	0	0	0	0	+
<i>Waste and Recycling</i>	√	√	√	-	-	-	-	++
<i>Flooding and Hazards</i>	X	X	X	0	0	0	0	0

Sustainability Commentary
<p><i>Previously Developed Urban Land</i></p> <p>The sites identified as suitable for employment provision will relate to the existing employment areas across the Borough and therefore the development of previously developed urban land.</p>
<p><i>Non-Renewable Energy</i></p> <p>Employment growth will result in increased energy consumption, which will increase the use of non-renewable energy unless all new development is zero carbon. As the Building regulations are proposed to phase in zero carbon development, the impact is likely to reduce as the plan period goes on. Adopting policies that minimise energy usage, ensure energy that is used is done so efficiently, and maximises renewable energy production, will help mitigate impacts of housing and employment growth.</p>
<p><i>Sustainable Drainage & Water Conservation</i></p> <p>Employment growth is likely to result in increased water consumption; however the use of water harvesting and conservation measures in new development will help mitigate these impacts</p> <p>It is considered that there will be no impact on sustainable drainage from the option proposed.</p>
<p><i>Waste and Recycling</i></p> <p>Increasing economic activity is likely to produce increased levels of waste, however, ensuring the adoption of sustainable waste management as part of any new employment development will mitigate these impacts. Exploring employment and enterprise opportunities to manage waste streams, including producing energy from waste, could ensure benefits also arise from mitigating these impacts</p>

Flooding and Hazards

It is considered that there will be no impact on flooding and hazards resulting from the option proposed.

Quality of Life								
SA Objective	Duration of effects			Nature of effects				
	Short (0-5 years)	Medium (5-10 years)	Long (10+ years)	Certainty	Scale	Permanence	Cumulative	Potential for Mitigation
<i>Local Distinctiveness</i>	X	X	X	0	0	0	0	0
<i>General Attractiveness</i>	√	√	√	++	++	++	++	0
<i>Culture, Sport and Leisure</i>	X	X	X	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Sustainable Travel choices</i>	√	√	√	++	++	++	++	0
<i>Crime Prevention</i>	X	X	X	0	0	0	0	0

Sustainability Commentary
<p><i>Local Distinctiveness</i></p> <p>The Policy identifies sites in existing employment locations. The design policy options will encourage high quality urban design standards rather than the quality of individual schemes being considered within this policy.</p>
<p><i>General Attractiveness</i></p> <p>The Policy identifies sites in existing employment locations. The design policy options will encourage high quality urban design standards rather than the quality of individual schemes being considered within this policy.</p>
<p><i>Culture, Sport and Leisure</i></p> <p>The policy option does not relate to the issue of residents' access to sport, culture and leisure facilities.</p>
<p><i>Sustainable Travel choices</i></p> <p>The location of development on existing employment sites across Wirral will ensure new development will be accessible by a range of means of transport.</p>
<p><i>Crime Prevention</i></p> <p>It is not considered that the identification of employment land will present opportunities for the reduction of crime and anti social behaviour.</p>

12.6.3 Employment Distribution - Policy Option EL3

Social Inclusion								
SA Objective	Duration of effects			Nature of effects				
	Short (0-5 years)	Medium (5-10 years)	Long (10+ years)	Certainty	Scale	Permanence	Cumulative	Potential for Mitigation
<i>Balanced Population</i>	√	√	√	+	+	+	++	0
<i>Multiple Deprivation</i>	√	√	√	++	++	++	++	0
<i>Accessibility of Jobs and Services</i>	X	X	X	--	--	--	--	+
<i>Housing Need and Market Renewal</i>	√	√	√	++	++	++	++	0
<i>Healthy Communities</i>	√	√	√	+	+	+	+	0

Sustainability Commentary
<p><i>Balanced Population</i></p> <p>The provision of a replacement for Wirral International Business Park may lead to greater numbers of skilled workers looking for residence across the authority.</p>
<p><i>Multiple Deprivation</i></p> <p>The presence of new industry could improve the economic conditions in the areas of greatest need, providing new jobs and helping to close the gap between standards of living and opportunity.</p>
<p><i>Accessibility of Jobs and Services</i></p> <p>The siting of new provision in a greenbelt site will mean that jobs and services may be sited further than 400m from a bus or railway station. Suitable mitigation measures could focus on the provision of such a transport link, thus improving accessibility to the site by way of a means of transport other than the private car.</p>
<p><i>Housing Need and Market Renewal</i></p> <p>The increase in employment opportunities will support the promotion of housing market renewal across the authority, especially in East Wirral where it relates to the HMRI.</p>
<p><i>Healthy Communities</i></p> <p>Employment opportunities can improve standards of public health and wellbeing. People in employment have improved mental and physical health.</p>

Sustainable Consumption and Production								
SA Objective	Duration of effects			Nature of effects				
	Short (0-5 years)	Medium (5-10 years)	Long (10+ years)	Certainty	Scale	Permanence	Cumulative	Potential for Mitigation
<i>Economic Performance</i>	√	√	√	++	++	++	++	0
<i>Employment Growth</i>	√	√	√	++	++	++	++	0
<i>Worklessness and Income Deprivation</i>	√	√	√	++	++	++	++	0
<i>Vitality of Town Centres</i>	√	√	√	+	+	+	+	0
<i>High Quality Tourism</i>	X	X	X	0	0	0	0	0

Sustainability Commentary
<p><i>Economic Performance</i></p> <p>The policy option will increase economic activity rates, increasing the amount of employment land available within the Borough.</p>
<p><i>Employment Growth</i></p> <p>The provision of a new business park will result in new investment and public funding. This, in turn, will raise levels of economic activity across the Borough.</p>
<p><i>Worklessness and Income Deprivation</i></p> <p>Improved access to employment opportunities will help to reduce income deprivation and reduce unemployment.</p>
<p><i>Vitality of Town Centres</i></p> <p>Investment in employment opportunities in an equivalent facility to Wirral International Business Park will encourage investment in Wirral's town centres.</p>
<p><i>High Quality Tourism</i></p> <p>It is not considered that there will be a significant impact on tourism.</p>

Environmental Protection and Enhancement								
SA Objective	Duration of effects			Nature of effects				
	Short (0-5 years)	Medium (5-10 years)	Long (10+ years)	Certainty	Scale	Permanence	Cumulative	Potential for Mitigation
<i>Biodiversity and Natural Habitats</i>	√	√	√	-	-	-	-	0
<i>Pollution</i>	√	√	√	-	-	-	-	0
<i>Local Heritage</i>	X	X	X	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Separation of Uses</i>	√	√	√	+	+	+	+	0
<i>Traffic Intrusion</i>	√	√	√	+	+	+	+	0

Sustainability Commentary
<p><i>Biodiversity and Natural Habitats</i></p> <p>The impact on biodiversity / important habitats depends upon which site is selected for the replacement facility for the Wirral International Business Park. The potential for mitigation of the impact of such a facility is minimal as a result of the scale of the proposed development.</p>
<p><i>Pollution</i></p> <p>The policy will result in the siting of a new business park on a green field site. This will not result in the treatment of an existing source of pollution. It may result in the loss of productive land adjacent to the settlement curtilage. It may also encourage increased car usage if the site is not well served by public transport, which will increase vehicle emissions.</p>
<p><i>Local Heritage</i></p> <p>The Policy Option focuses on the provision of employment land on all existing employment sites across Wirral. Owing to the locations involved, it is considered that the impact upon features of local heritage will be minimal.</p>
<p><i>Separation of Uses</i></p> <p>The focus of development under this option will be to utilise a large green field site. The uses are therefore separated from other forms of development which would be sensitive to such development in the vicinity (e.g. Residential).</p>
<p><i>Traffic Intrusion</i></p> <p>The location of new employment development will ensure that commercial vehicles are separated from residential areas. There may be an increase in traffic congestion and vehicle emissions resulting from increase in employment premises but the focus will be on a green field site and therefore the impacts on residential areas will be negligible.</p>

Natural Resources								
SA Objective	Duration of effects			Nature of effects				
	Short (0-5 years)	Medium (5-10 years)	Long (10+ years)	Certainty	Scale	Permanence	Cumulative	Potential for Mitigation
<i>Previously Developed Urban Land</i>	√	√	√	--	--	--	--	0
<i>Non-Renewable Energy</i>	√	√	?	-	-	-	-	+
<i>Sustainable Drainage & Water Conservation</i>	√	√	√	0	0	0	0	+
<i>Waste and Recycling</i>	√	√	√	0	0	0	0	++
<i>Flooding and Hazards</i>	X	X	X	0	0	0	0	0

Sustainability Commentary
<p><i>Previously Developed Urban Land</i></p> <p>The proposed use of a green field site does not incorporate the reuse of previously developed land. It is therefore considered that there would be a negative impact on the re-use of previously developed land.</p>
<p><i>Non-Renewable Energy</i></p> <p>Employment growth will result in increased energy consumption, which will increase the use of non-renewable energy unless all new development is zero carbon. As the Building regulations are proposed to phase in zero carbon development, the impact is likely to reduce as the plan period goes on. Adopting policies that minimise energy usage, ensure energy that is used is done so efficiently, and maximises renewable energy production, will help mitigate impacts of housing and employment growth. This spatial option may facilitate larger development proposals which may be of sufficient scale to incorporate larger-scale renewable energy and district heating systems; however, without adequate supporting sustainable transport infrastructure and services, this Spatial Option may encourage increased car usage, and therefore fuel consumption</p>
<p><i>Sustainable Drainage & Water Conservation</i></p> <p>Employment growth is likely to result in increased water consumption; however the use of water harvesting and conservation measures in new development will help mitigate these impacts</p> <p>It is considered that there will be no impact on sustainable drainage from the option proposed.</p>
<p><i>Waste and Recycling</i></p>

Employment growth is likely to result in increased waste generation; however, this can be mitigated through ensuring the adoption of sustainable waste management as part of new development, and by improving waste management and recycling levels across the borough. Exploring employment and enterprise opportunities to manage waste streams, including producing energy from waste, could ensure benefits also arise from mitigating these impacts

Flooding and Hazards

It is considered that there will be no impact on flooding and hazards resulting from the option proposed.

Quality of Life								
SA Objective	Duration of effects			Nature of effects				
	Short (0-5 years)	Medium (5-10 years)	Long (10+ years)	Certainty	Scale	Permanence	Cumulative	Potential for Mitigation
<i>Local Distinctiveness</i>	√	√	√	--	--	--	--	0
<i>General Attractiveness</i>	√	√	√	--	--	--	--	0
<i>Culture, Sport and Leisure</i>	X	X	X	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Sustainable Travel choices</i>	√	√	√	--	--	--	--	+
<i>Crime Prevention</i>	X	X	X	0	0	0	0	0

Sustainability Commentary
<p><i>Local Distinctiveness</i></p> <p>The Policy identifies employment development in a green field location. A development of a size and scale equivalent to that of the International Business Park will not respect the distinctive character of the surrounding area or promote the conservation of the distinctive landscape of the countryside.</p>
<p><i>General Attractiveness</i></p> <p>The policy will not serve to regenerate the areas in greatest need. A green field site will not direct new development /redevelopment towards East Wirral.</p>
<p><i>Culture, Sport and Leisure</i></p> <p>The policy option does not relate to the issue of residents' access to sport, culture and leisure facilities.</p>
<p><i>Sustainable Travel choices</i></p> <p>The siting of new provision in a greenbelt site will mean that jobs and services may be sited further than 400m from a bus or railway station. Suitable mitigation measures could focus on the provision of such a transport link, thus improving accessibility to the site by way of a means of transport other than the private car.</p>
<p><i>Crime Prevention</i></p> <p>It is not considered that the identification of employment land will present opportunities for the reduction of crime and anti social behaviour.</p>

12.7 Policy Options - Providing for Retailing

12.7.1 Comparison Retailing - Policy Option CR1

Social Inclusion								
SA Objective	Duration of effects			Nature of effects				
	Short (0-5 years)	Medium (5-10 years)	Long (10+ years)	Certainty	Scale	Permanence	Cumulative	Potential for Mitigation
<i>Balanced Population</i>	√	√	√	++	++	++	++	0
<i>Multiple Deprivation</i>	√	√	√	++	++	++	++	0
<i>Accessibility of Jobs and Services</i>	√	√	√	++	++	++	++	0
<i>Housing Need and Market Renewal</i>	√	√	√	++	++	++	++	0
<i>Healthy Communities</i>	√	√	√	+	+	+	+	0

Sustainability Commentary
<p><i>Balanced Population</i></p> <p>New retail growth through the extension to Birkenhead would provide jobs, services and facilities which would work towards retention of the working age population.</p>
<p><i>Multiple Deprivation</i></p> <p>The policy will work towards improving economic conditions in Birkenhead, attracting greater footfall and visitor spend in the area.</p>
<p><i>Accessibility of Jobs and Services</i></p> <p>The provision of additional, modern retail floor space will support the promotion of Housing Market Renewal by providing residents with a broader choice of retailing offer and increasing the accessibility of employment opportunities.</p>
<p><i>Housing Need and Market Renewal</i></p> <p>The policy could lend further support to housing market renewal. Investment in the area will increase the demand for property and the development aspect itself will lead to further job opportunities being created.</p>
<p><i>Healthy Communities</i></p>

Employment opportunities resulting from enhanced retail provision can improve standards of public health and wellbeing. People in employment have improved mental and physical health.

Economic Growth								
SA Objective	Duration of effects			Nature of effects				
	Short (0-5 years)	Medium (5-10 years)	Long (10+ years)	Certainty	Scale	Permanence	Cumulative	Potential for Mitigation
<i>Economic Performance</i>	√	√	√	++	++	++	++	0
<i>Employment Growth</i>	√	√	√	++	++	++	++	0
<i>Worklessness and Income Deprivation</i>	√	√	√	++	++	++	++	0
<i>Vitality of Town Centres</i>	√	√	√	++	++	++	++	0
<i>High Quality Tourism</i>	?	?	?	0	0	0	0	0

Sustainability Commentary
<p><i>Economic Performance</i></p> <p>The expanded retail offer resulting from an expansion of the existing town centre and Wirral Waters, will result in increased economic activity through increased footfall and retail spend.</p>
<p><i>Employment Growth</i></p> <p>The provision of new employment opportunities within and adjacent to the existing centre in Birkenhead represents an increase in sustainable local employment, assisting business creation and supporting business growth.</p>
<p><i>Worklessness and Income Deprivation</i></p> <p>The creation of new businesses may offer accessible job opportunities. Additional control would be required to ensure that job opportunities were available to people in the greatest need.</p>
<p><i>Vitality of Town Centres</i></p> <p>The policy would contribute to the vitality of the existing centre by increasing the amount of new retail on offer. There would also be the creation of new accessible job opportunities within and adjacent to the existing centre.</p>
<p><i>High Quality Tourism</i></p> <p>The proposed additional retail proposed will not harm the attraction of additional tourists coming to Birkenhead.</p>

Environmental Protection								
SA Objective	Duration of effects			Nature of effects				
	Short (0-5 years)	Medium (5-10 years)	Long (10+ years)	Certainty	Scale	Permanence	Cumulative	Potential for Mitigation
<i>Biodiversity and Natural Habitats</i>	X	X	X	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Pollution</i>	√	√	√	0	0	0	0	+
<i>Local Heritage</i>	X	X	X	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Separation of Uses</i>	√	√	√	++	++	++	++	0
<i>Traffic Intrusion</i>	X	X	X	0	0	0	0	0

Sustainability Commentary
<p><i>Biodiversity and Natural Habitats</i></p> <p>The policy option will not result in the loss of sites which are designated as important for nature conservation or earth science as proposed sites are located adjacent to, and out of centre from the existing town centre on Previously Developed Land.</p>
<p><i>Pollution</i></p> <p>The policy is for the identification of strategic retail priorities and as such does not act directly to reduce or prevent pollution. However, the siting of such development will have both positive and negative effects. The redevelopment of much previously developed land around Birkenhead will be positive, involving the treatment of contaminated land prior to development commencing. However, the increase in retail floor space will result in an associated increase in pollution, both in terms of increased greenhouse gas emissions and light and noise pollution and these impacts will need to be mitigated as part of any development scheme.</p>
<p><i>Local Heritage</i></p> <p>The Policy Option focuses on previously developed land, adjacent to the existing town centre as well as the Wirral Waters proposed site which is located in an out of centre site. Owing to the locations involved, it is considered that there will be no significant impact upon features of local heritage.</p>
<p><i>Separation of Uses</i></p> <p>The focus of development under this option will be to utilise land adjacent to the existing town centre as well as the out of centre Wirral Waters site. The uses are therefore separated from other forms of development which would be sensitive to such development in the vicinity (e.g. Residential).</p>
<p><i>Traffic Intrusion</i></p>

The location of new retail development will ensure that commercial vehicles are separated from residential areas. There may be an increase in traffic congestion and vehicle emissions resulting from increase in retail premises but the focus will be on land adjacent to the existing town centre at Birkenhead and potentially at Bidston Dock in Wirral Waters and therefore the impacts on residential areas will be negligible.

Natural Resources								
SA Objective	Duration of effects			Nature of effects				
	Short (0-5 years)	Medium (5-10 years)	Long (10+ years)	Certainty	Scale	Permanence	Cumulative	Potential for Mitigation
<i>Previously Developed Urban Land</i>	√	√	√	++	++	++	++	++
<i>Non-Renewable Energy</i>	X	X	X	0	0	0	+	0
<i>Sustainable Drainage & Water Conservation</i>	√	√	√	-	-	-	-	+
<i>Waste and Recycling</i>	√	√	√	-	-	-	-	+
<i>Flooding and Hazards</i>	X	X	X	0	0	0	0	0

Sustainability Commentary
<p><i>Previously Developed Urban Land</i></p> <p>The sites identified as suitable for retail expansion relate to the development of previously developed urban land and will result in a positive impact in terms of the reuse and mitigation of contaminated previously developed sites for commercial use, reclaiming the sites and bringing them back into beneficial use.</p>
<p><i>Non-Renewable Energy</i></p> <p>In designating areas which are suitable for retail expansion, although the policy does not directly work towards reducing non-renewable energy sources, in combination with policy in the renewable energy section, this will be accounted for.</p>
<p><i>Sustainable Drainage & Water Conservation</i></p> <p>New retail development may have implications for drainage through run-off generated by car parking areas, large roof areas but can be mitigated through sustainable urban drainage measures.</p>
<p><i>Waste and Recycling</i></p> <p>Retail activities can generate significant levels of waste packing and packaging material but could be mitigated through appropriate recycling arrangements.</p>
<p><i>Flooding and Hazards</i></p> <p>It is considered that there will be no impact on flooding and hazards resulting from the option proposed.</p>

Quality of Life								
SA Objective	Duration of effects			Nature of effects				
	Short (0-5 years)	Medium (5-10 years)	Long (10+ years)	Certainty	Scale	Permanence	Cumulative	Potential for Mitigation
<i>Local Distinctiveness</i>	√	√	√	0	0	0	0	0
<i>General Attractiveness</i>	√	√	√	++	++	++	++	0
<i>Culture, Sport and Leisure</i>	X	X	X	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Sustainable Travel choices</i>	√	√	√	++	++	++	++	0
<i>Crime Prevention</i>	X	X	X	0	0	0	0	0

Sustainability Commentary
<p><i>Local Distinctiveness</i></p> <p>The Policy recommends retail expansion on previously developed sites. The design policy options will encourage high quality urban design standards rather than the quality of individual schemes being considered within this policy.</p>
<p><i>General Attractiveness</i></p> <p>The Policy recommends retail expansion on previously developed sites, adjacent to the urban area and out of centre. The design policy options will encourage high quality urban design standards rather than the quality of individual schemes being considered within this policy.</p>
<p><i>Culture, Sport and Leisure</i></p> <p>The policy option does not relate to the issue of residents' access to sport, culture and leisure facilities.</p>
<p><i>Sustainable Travel choices</i></p> <p>The location of development on existing sites adjacent to Birkenhead will ensure new development will be accessible by a range of means of transport. The development of Wirral Waters will require appropriate mitigation to ensure that residents of Wirral can access it by a range of means of transport other than the private car.</p>
<p><i>Crime Prevention</i></p> <p>It is not considered that the identification of preferred retail sites will present opportunities for the reduction of crime and anti social behaviour.</p>

12.7.2 Comparison Retailing - Policy Option CR2

Social Inclusion								
SA Objective	Duration of effects			Nature of effects				
	Short (0-5 years)	Medium (5-10 years)	Long (10+ years)	Certainty	Scale	Permanence	Cumulative	Potential for Mitigation
<i>Balanced Population</i>	√	√	√	++	++	++	++	0
<i>Multiple Deprivation</i>	√	√	√	++	++	++	++	0
<i>Accessibility of Jobs and Services</i>	√	√	√	++	++	++	++	0
<i>Housing Need and Market Renewal</i>	√	√	√	++	++	++	++	0
<i>Healthy Communities</i>	√	√	√	+	+	+	+	0

Sustainability Commentary
<p><i>Balanced Population</i></p> <p>New retail growth as part of the Wirral Waters proposal would provide jobs, services and facilities which would work towards retention of the working age population.</p>
<p><i>Multiple Deprivation</i></p> <p>The policy will work towards improving economic conditions in the area, attracting greater footfall and visitor spend in the area.</p>
<p><i>Accessibility of Jobs and Services</i></p> <p>The provision of additional, modern retail floor space will support the promotion of Housing Market Renewal by providing residents with a broader choice of retailing offer and increasing the accessibility of employment opportunities.</p>
<p><i>Housing Need and Market Renewal</i></p> <p>The policy could lend further support to housing market renewal. Investment in the area will increase the demand for property and the development aspect itself will lead to further job opportunities being created.</p>
<p><i>Healthy Communities</i></p>

Employment opportunities resulting from enhanced retail provision can improve standards of public health and wellbeing. People in employment have improved mental and physical health.

Economic Growth								
SA Objective	Duration of effects			Nature of effects				
	Short (0-5 years)	Medium (5-10 years)	Long (10+ years)	Certainty	Scale	Permanence	Cumulative	Potential for Mitigation
<i>Economic Performance</i>	√	√	√	++	++	++	++	0
<i>Employment Growth</i>	√	√	√	++	++	++	++	0
<i>Worklessness and Income Deprivation</i>	√	√	√	++	++	++	++	0
<i>Vitality of Town Centres</i>	√	√	√	+	+	+	+	+
<i>High Quality Tourism</i>	?	?	?	0	0	0	0	0

Sustainability Commentary
<p><i>Economic Performance</i></p> <p>The expanded retail offer resulting from Wirral Waters, will result in increased economic activity through increased footfall and retail spend.</p>
<p><i>Employment Growth</i></p> <p>The provision of new employment opportunities, at Wirral Waters, represents an increase in sustainable local employment, assisting business creation and supporting business growth.</p>
<p><i>Worklessness and Income Deprivation</i></p> <p>The creation of new businesses may offer accessible job opportunities. Additional control would be required to ensure that job opportunities were available to people in the greatest need.</p>
<p><i>Vitality of Town Centres</i></p> <p>CR2 would focus retail growth at Wirral Waters, but indicates that Birkenhead would remain as the sub-regional centre and anticipates a change in its role over time. Any site allocation at Wirral Waters would need to be assessed in impact terms on the basis of the mix of uses proposed. The option could also result in the creation of new accessible job opportunities close to a deprived area.</p>
<p><i>High Quality Tourism</i></p> <p>The proposed additional retail proposed will not harm the attraction of additional tourists coming to Birkenhead.</p>

Environmental Protection								
SA Objective	Duration of effects			Nature of effects				
	Short (0-5 years)	Medium (5-10 years)	Long (10+ years)	Certainty	Scale	Permanence	Cumulative	Potential for Mitigation
<i>Biodiversity and Natural Habitats</i>	X	X	X	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Pollution</i>	√	√	√	0	0	0	0	+
<i>Local Heritage</i>	X	X	X	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Separation of Uses</i>	√	√	√	++	++	++	++	0
<i>Traffic Intrusion</i>	X	X	X	0	0	0	0	0

Sustainability Commentary
<p><i>Biodiversity and Natural Habitats</i></p> <p>The policy option will not result in the loss of sites which are designated as important for nature conservation or earth science as the proposed scheme is located on Previously Developed Land in an out of centre location.</p>
<p><i>Pollution</i></p> <p>The policy is for the identification of strategic retail priorities and as such does not act directly to reduce or prevent pollution. However, the siting of such development will have both positive and negative effects. The redevelopment of previously developed land at Wirral Waters will be positive, potentially involving the treatment of contaminated land prior to development commencing. However, the increase in retail floor space will result in an associated increase in pollution, both in terms of increased greenhouse gas emissions and light and noise pollution and these impacts will need to be mitigated as part of any development scheme.</p>
<p><i>Local Heritage</i></p> <p>The Policy Option focuses on previously developed land, in Wirral Waters. It is considered that there will be no significant impact upon features of local heritage.</p>
<p><i>Separation of Uses</i></p> <p>The focus of development under this option will be to utilise land in an out of centre location. The uses are therefore separated from other forms of development which would be sensitive to such development in the vicinity (e.g. Residential).</p>
<p><i>Traffic Intrusion</i></p>

The location of new retail development will ensure that commercial vehicles are separated from residential areas. There may be an increase in traffic congestion and vehicle emissions resulting from increase in retail premises but the focus will be on land that is away from residential areas and therefore impacts will be negligible.

Natural Resources								
SA Objective	Duration of effects			Nature of effects				
	Short (0-5 years)	Medium (5-10 years)	Long (10+ years)	Certainty	Scale	Permanence	Cumulative	Potential for Mitigation
<i>Previously Developed Urban Land</i>	√	√	√	++	++	++	++	++
<i>Non-Renewable Energy</i>	X	X	X	0	0	0	+	0
<i>Sustainable Drainage & Water Conservation</i>	√	√	√	0	0	0	0	+
<i>Waste and Recycling</i>	√	√	√	0	0	0	0	+
<i>Flooding and Hazards</i>	X	X	X	0	0	0	0	0

Sustainability Commentary
<p><i>Previously Developed Urban Land</i></p> <p>The sites identified as suitable for retail expansion relate to previously developed urban land and will result in a positive impact in terms of the reuse and mitigation of contaminated previously developed sites for commercial use, reclaiming the sites and bringing them back into beneficial use.</p>
<p><i>Non-Renewable Energy</i></p> <p>In designating areas which are suitable for retail expansion, although the policy does not directly work towards reducing non-renewable energy sources, in combination with policy in the renewable energy section, this will be accounted for.</p>
<p><i>Sustainable Drainage & Water Conservation</i></p> <p>New retail development may have implications for drainage through run-off generated by car parking areas, large roof areas but can be mitigated through sustainable urban drainage measures.</p>
<p><i>Waste and Recycling</i></p> <p>Retail activities can generate significant levels of waste packing and packaging material but could be mitigated through appropriate recycling arrangements.</p>
<p><i>Flooding and Hazards</i></p> <p>It is considered that there will be no impact on flooding and hazards resulting from the option proposed.</p>

Quality of Life								
SA Objective	Duration of effects			Nature of effects				
	Short (0-5 years)	Medium (5-10 years)	Long (10+ years)	Certainty	Scale	Permanence	Cumulative	Potential for Mitigation
<i>Local Distinctiveness</i>	√	√	√	0	0	0	0	0
<i>General Attractiveness</i>	√	√	√	+	+	+	+	0
<i>Culture, Sport and Leisure</i>	X	X	X	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Sustainable Travel choices</i>	√	√	√	+	+	+	+	+
<i>Crime Prevention</i>	X	X	X	0	0	0	0	0

Sustainability Commentary
<p><i>Local Distinctiveness</i></p> <p>The Policy recommends retail expansion on previously developed sites. The design policy options will encourage high quality urban design standards rather than the quality of individual schemes being considered within this policy.</p>
<p><i>General Attractiveness</i></p> <p>The Policy recommends retail expansion on previously developed sites in an out of centre location. The design policy options will encourage high quality urban design standards rather than the quality of individual schemes being considered within this policy.</p>
<p><i>Culture, Sport and Leisure</i></p> <p>The policy option does not relate to the issue of residents' access to sport, culture and leisure facilities.</p>
<p><i>Sustainable Travel choices</i></p> <p>The development of Wirral Waters will require appropriate measures to ensure that residents of Wirral can access it by a range of means of transport other than the private car.</p>
<p><i>Crime Prevention</i></p> <p>It is not considered that the identification of preferred retail sites will present opportunities for the reduction of crime and anti social behaviour.</p>

12.8 Policy Options - Providing for Renewable, Decentralised and Low Carbon Energy

12.8.1 Renewable, Decentralised and Low Carbon Energy - Policy Option RE1

Social Inclusion								
SA Objective	Duration of effects			Nature of effects				
	Short (0-5 years)	Medium (5-10 years)	Long (10+ years)	Certainty	Scale	Permanence	Cumulative	Potential for Mitigation
<i>Balanced Population</i>	x	x	x	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Multiple Deprivation</i>	√	√	√	+	+	+	+	0
<i>Accessibility of Jobs and Services</i>	x	x	x	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Housing Need and Market Renewal</i>	?	?	?	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Healthy Communities</i>	√	√	√	0	0	0	0	0

Sustainability Commentary
<p><i>Balanced Population</i></p> <p>It is unlikely that there will be a significant impact.</p>
<p><i>Multiple Deprivation</i></p> <p>The incorporation of renewable energy measures in new development in deprived areas could assist in reducing fuel poverty if the measures led to overall reductions in the cost of household fuel bills</p>
<p><i>Accessibility of Jobs and Services</i></p> <p>It is unlikely that there will be a significant impact.</p>
<p><i>Housing Need and Market Renewal</i></p> <p>RE1 relates to the capacity of the development to generate renewable energy. Whilst there may be the opportunity for households to generate some of their own energy, it is unlikely that RE1 will have a significant impact on housing market renewal.</p>
<p><i>Healthy Communities</i></p>

There is a link between fuel poverty and health and a reduction in fuel poverty could therefore deliver health benefits, subject to the caveats identified above.

Sustainable Consumption and Production								
SA Objective	Duration of effects			Nature of effects				
	Short (0-5 years)	Medium (5-10 years)	Long (10+ years)	Certainty	Scale	Permanence	Cumulative	Potential for Mitigation
<i>Economic Performance</i>	√	√	√	+	+	+	+	0
<i>Employment Growth</i>	√	√	√	+	+	+	+	0
<i>Worklessness and Income Deprivation</i>	√	√	√	+	+	+	+	+
<i>Vitality of Town Centres</i>	√	√	√	+	+	+	+	0
<i>High Quality Tourism</i>	√	√	√	0	0	0	0	0

Sustainability Commentary
<p><i>Economic Performance</i></p> <p>The evidence shows that ignoring climate change will eventually damage economic performance and growth. Therefore, setting Borough wide targets for renewable energy for all types of developments with the capacity would be likely to have a positive effect on tackling climate change and thus protecting the local economy. Although RE1 would be likely to be limited to developments which could potentially generate a certain capacity. Therefore, RE1 may be, to some extent, reliant on such developments coming forward and as such may not be as effective at improving Wirrals economic performance as RE3.</p>
<p><i>Employment Growth</i></p> <p>The evidence shows that ignoring climate change will eventually damage economic performance and growth. Therefore, setting Borough wide targets for renewable energy for all types of developments with the capacity will be likely to have a positive effect on tackling climate change and thus protecting the economy. Although RE1 would be likely to be limited to developments which could potentially generate a certain capacity. Therefore, RE1 may be, to some extent, reliant on such developments coming forward and as such may not be as effective at improving Wirrals economic growth as RE3. Attracting jobs in low carbon technologies could be an additional benefit</p>
<p><i>Worklessness and Income Deprivation</i></p> <p>The generation of renewable, decentralised and low carbon energy can provide jobs may have a positive effect on reducing worklessness and thereby income deprivation. There may be a need to implement measures to ensure these links develop Although RE1 would be likely to be limited to developments which could potentially generate a certain capacity. . Therefore, RE1 may be, to some extent, reliant on such developments coming forward and as such may not be as effective at reducing worklessness. Renewable energy measures incorporated in new development especially housing could assist in reducing fuel poverty.</p>
<p><i>Vitality of Town Centres</i></p>

The generation of renewable decentralised energy can provide the industrial, commercial and retailing sectors with cheaper energy. Therefore, policy RE1 may encourage retailers to stay in Wirral or locate in Wirral. However, RE1 would be likely to be limited to developments which could potentially generate a certain capacity. Therefore, RE1 may be, to some extent, reliant on such developments coming forward and as such may not have a significant positive impact on the vitality of town centres.

High Quality Tourism

The visual impact of energy infrastructure can conflict with preserving the quality of countryside and coast which can provide the richest resources to generate energy from wind and water. RE1 would be likely to be based on Borough wide targets and from developments with the specified capacity. Therefore, RE1 may be less sensitive to local circumstances than RE2 or RE3 and as such may not have a positive effect on the tourism offer.

Environmental Protection and Enhancement								
SA Objective	Duration of effects			Nature of effects				
	Short (0-5 years)	Medium (5-10 years)	Long (10+ years)	Certainty	Scale	Permanence	Cumulative	Potential for Mitigation
<i>Biodiversity and Natural Habitats</i>	√	√	√	+	+	+	+	0
<i>Pollution</i>	√	√	√	+	+	+	+	0
<i>Local Heritage</i>	√	√	√	0	0	0	0	+
<i>Separation of Uses</i>	x	x	x	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Traffic Intrusion</i>	x	x	x	0	0	0	0	0

Sustainability Commentary
<p><i>Biodiversity and Natural Habitats</i></p> <p>Whilst generally, renewable energy will go some way to reducing green house gas emissions and thus protecting biodiversity, RE1 will be less likely to be locally sensitive and therefore may not have a significant positive effect on promoting biodiversity and natural habitats.</p>
<p><i>Pollution</i></p> <p>Borough wide targets for renewable energy for all types of developments will be likely to have a positive effect on reducing pollution.</p>
<p><i>Local Heritage</i></p> <p>Borough wide targets for renewable energy for all types of developments will have an effect on local heritage. However, developments for renewable energy generation may harm local heritage through the siting of such developments. Although, policies relating to design and heritage would be likely to ensure that renewable energy developments are sensitively located and thus preventing significant harm to local heritage.</p>
<p><i>Separation of Uses</i></p> <p>It is unlikely that there will be any significant impact.</p>
<p><i>Traffic Intrusion</i></p> <p>It is unlikely that there will be any significant impact.</p>

Natural Resources								
SA Objective	Duration of effects			Nature of effects				
	Short (0-5 years)	Medium (5-10 years)	Long (10+ years)	Certainty	Scale	Permanence	Cumulative	Potential for Mitigation
<i>Previously Developed Urban Land</i>	√	√	√	+	+	+	+	0
<i>Non-Renewable Energy</i>	√	√	√	++	++	++	++	0
<i>Sustainable Drainage & Water Conservation</i>	x	x	x	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Waste and Recycling</i>	x	x	x	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Flooding and Hazards</i>	√	√	√	+	+	+	+	0

Sustainability Commentary
<p><i>Previously Developed Urban Land</i></p> <p>The policy may promote the redevelopment of previously developed land by bringing land back into use for renewable energy generation.</p>
<p><i>Non-Renewable Energy</i></p> <p>The policy will be likely to have a positive effect on promoting the use of new and clean technologies.</p>
<p><i>Sustainable Drainage & Water Conservation</i></p> <p>It is unlikely that there will be any significant impact.</p>
<p><i>Waste and Recycling</i></p> <p>It is unlikely that there will be any significant impact.</p>
<p><i>Flooding and Hazards</i></p> <p>The policy will be likely to have a positive effect on tackling the effects of climate change.</p>

Quality of Life								
SA Objective	Duration of effects			Nature of effects				
	Short (0-5 years)	Medium (5-10 years)	Long (10+ years)	Certainty	Scale	Permanence	Cumulative	Potential for Mitigation
<i>Local Distinctiveness</i>	√	√	√	0	0	0	0	+
<i>General Attractiveness</i>	√	√	√	0	0	0	0	+
<i>Culture, Sport and Leisure</i>	x	x	x	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Sustainable Travel choices</i>	x	x	x	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Crime Prevention</i>	x	x	x	0	0	0	0	0

Sustainability Commentary
<p><i>Local Distinctiveness</i></p> <p>Borough wide targets for renewable energy for all types of developments will have an effect on local distinctiveness. However, developments for renewable energy generation may harm local distinctiveness through the siting of such developments. Although, policies relating to design and heritage would be likely to ensure that renewable energy developments are sensitively located and thus preventing significant harm to local distinctiveness.</p>
<p><i>General Attractiveness</i></p> <p>Borough wide targets for renewable energy for all types of developments may have an effect on the general attractiveness of an area. Whilst the air quality may be improved thus making a neighbourhood a more pleasant and cleaner place to live, developments for renewable energy generation may be detrimental to the general attractiveness. However, policies relating to design and heritage would be likely to ensure that renewable energy developments are sensitively located and thus preventing significant harm to the general attractiveness of neighbourhoods.</p>
<p><i>Culture, Sport and Leisure</i></p> <p>It is unlikely that there will be any significant impact.</p>
<p><i>Sustainable Travel choices</i></p> <p>It is unlikely that there will be any significant impact.</p>
<p><i>Crime Prevention</i></p> <p>It is unlikely that there will be any significant impact.</p>

12.8.2 Renewable, Decentralised and Low Carbon Energy - Policy Option RE2

Social Inclusion								
SA Objective	Duration of effects			Nature of effects				
	Short (0-5 years)	Medium (5-10 years)	Long (10+ years)	Certainty	Scale	Permanence	Cumulative	Potential for Mitigation
<i>Balanced Population</i>	x	x	x	0	0	0	0	
<i>Multiple Deprivation</i>	√	√	√	0	0	0	0	
<i>Accessibility of Jobs and Services</i>	x	x	x	0	0	0	0	
<i>Housing Need and Market Renewal</i>	x	x	x	0	0	0	0	
<i>Healthy Communities</i>	?	?	?	0	0	0	0	

Sustainability Commentary
<p><i>Balanced Population</i></p> <p>It is unlikely that there will be a significant impact.</p>
<p><i>Multiple Deprivation</i></p> <p>Although overall increasing renewables could reduce energy prices, this option may not support incorporation of micro-generation and other measures in domestic dwellings, limiting the overall benefit in terms of fuel poverty reduction.</p>
<p><i>Accessibility of Jobs and Services</i></p> <p>It is unlikely that there will be a significant impact.</p>
<p><i>Housing Need and Market Renewal</i></p> <p>RE2 is likely to relate to specific types of developments which are capable of generating significant amounts of renewable energy. It is unlikely that housing would be included within the defined types and therefore it is unlikely that this policy will have a significant impact on housing market renewal.</p>
<p><i>Healthy Communities</i></p> <p>This option is least likely to provide benefits because domestic dwellings may not be required to incorporate renewable energy measures under this option.</p>

Economic Growth								
SA Objective	Duration of effects			Nature of effects				
	Short (0-5 years)	Medium (5-10 years)	Long (10+ years)	Certainty	Scale	Permanence	Cumulative	Potential for Mitigation
<i>Economic Performance</i>	√	√	√	+	+	+	+	0
<i>Employment Growth</i>	√	√	√	+	+	+	+	0
<i>Worklessness and Income Deprivation</i>	√	√	√	+	+	+	+	0
<i>Vitality of Town Centres</i>	√	√	√	+	+	+	+	0
<i>High Quality Tourism</i>	√	√	√	+	+	+	+	0

Sustainability Commentary
<p><i>Economic Performance</i></p> <p>The evidence shows that ignoring climate change will eventually damage economic performance and growth. Therefore, setting Borough wide targets for renewable energy will be likely to have a positive effect on tackling climate change and thus protecting the local economy.</p>
<p><i>Employment Growth</i></p> <p>The evidence shows that ignoring climate change will eventually damage economic performance and growth. Therefore, setting Borough wide targets for renewable energy will be likely to have a positive effect on tackling climate change and thus protecting the local economy. Attracting jobs in low carbon technologies could be an additional benefit.</p>
<p><i>Worklessness and Income Deprivation</i></p> <p>The generation of renewable, decentralised and low carbon energy can provide jobs may have a positive effect on reducing worklessness and thereby income deprivation. Although RE2 would be likely to be limited to specific types of developments which could generate significant amounts of renewable energy. Therefore, RE2 may be, to some extent, reliant on such developments coming forward and as such may not be as effective at reducing worklessness.</p>
<p><i>Vitality of Town Centres</i></p> <p>The generation of renewable decentralised energy can provide the industrial, commercial and retailing sectors with cheaper energy. Therefore, policy RE2 may encourage retailers to stay in Wirral or locate in Wirral. However, RE2 would be likely to be limited to specific types of developments which can generate significant amounts of renewable energy. Therefore, RE2 may be, to some extent, reliant on such developments coming forward and as such may not have a significant positive effect on the vitality of town centres.</p>

High Quality Tourism

The visual impact of energy infrastructure can conflict with preserving the quality of countryside and coast which can provide the richest resources to generate energy from wind and water. Policy RE2 may be better placed to be more sensitive to local circumstances than policy RE1 as Policy RE2 would be limited to specific types of developments.

Environmental Protection								
SA Objective	Duration of effects			Nature of effects				
	Short (0-5 years)	Medium (5-10 years)	Long (10+ years)	Certainty	Scale	Permanence	Cumulative	Potential for Mitigation
<i>Biodiversity and Natural Habitats</i>	√	√	√	+	+	+	+	0
<i>Pollution</i>	√	√	√	+	+	+	+	0
<i>Local Heritage</i>	√	√	√	0	0	0	0	+
<i>Separation of Uses</i>	x	x	x	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Traffic Intrusion</i>	x	x	x	0	0	0	0	0

Sustainability Commentary
<p><i>Biodiversity and Natural Habitats</i></p> <p>Policy RE2 may be better placed to be more sensitive to local circumstances than policy RE1 as Policy RE2 would be limited to specific types of developments capable of generating significant amounts of renewable energy such as industrial developments, energy from waste or major development schemes which by their very nature would tend to be located away from areas which are rich in biodiversity.</p>
<p><i>Pollution</i></p> <p>The policy may reduce pollution by providing cleaner energy and reducing air pollution. However, the impact of the policy would be dependant upon the number / scale of developments that came forward which were capable of generating significant amounts of renewable energy.</p>
<p><i>Local Heritage</i></p> <p>Developments for renewable energy generation may harm local heritage through the siting of such developments. Although, Policy RE2 is probably better placed to respect local heritage than Policy RE1 as Policy RE2 will be more responsive to local circumstances and relate to specific types of developments.</p>
<p><i>Separation of Uses</i></p> <p>It is unlikely that there will be any significant impact.</p>
<p><i>Traffic Intrusion</i></p> <p>It is unlikely that there will be any significant impact.</p>

Natural Resources								
SA Objective	Duration of effects			Nature of effects				
	Short (0-5 years)	Medium (5-10 years)	Long (10+ years)	Certainty	Scale	Permanence	Cumulative	Potential for Mitigation
<i>Previously Developed Urban Land</i>	√	√	√	+	+	+	+	0
<i>Non-Renewable Energy</i>	√	√	√	++	++	++	++	0
<i>Sustainable Drainage & Water Conservation</i>	x	x	x	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Waste and Recycling</i>	x	x	x	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Flooding and Hazards</i>	√	√	√	+	+	+	+	0

Sustainability Commentary
<p><i>Previously Developed Urban Land</i></p> <p>The policy may promote the redevelopment of previously developed land by bringing land back into use for renewable energy generation. Although, Policy RE2 is probably better placed to promote the redevelopment of previously developed urban land than Policy RE1 as Policy RE2 could be more relevant to local circumstances and relate to specific types of developments.</p>
<p><i>Non-Renewable Energy</i></p> <p>The policy will be likely to have positive effect on promoting the use of new and clean technologies.</p>
<p><i>Sustainable Drainage & Water Conservation</i></p> <p>It is unlikely that there will be any significant impact.</p>
<p><i>Waste and Recycling</i></p> <p>It is unlikely that there will be any significant impact.</p>
<p><i>Flooding and Hazards</i></p> <p>The policy will be likely to have a positive effect on tackling the effects of climate change.</p>

Quality of Life								
SA Objective	Duration of effects			Nature of effects				
	Short (0-5 years)	Medium (5-10 years)	Long (10+ years)	Certainty	Scale	Permanence	Cumulative	Potential for Mitigation
<i>Local Distinctiveness</i>	√	√	√	0	0	0	0	+
<i>General Attractiveness</i>	√	√	√	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Culture, Sport and Leisure</i>	x	x	x	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Sustainable Travel choices</i>	x	x	x	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Crime Prevention</i>	x	x	x	0	0	0	0	0

Sustainability Commentary
<p><i>Local Distinctiveness</i></p> <p>Borough wide targets for renewable energy for specific types of developments will be likely to have an effect on local distinctiveness. Developments for renewable energy generation have the potential to harm local distinctiveness through the siting of such developments. Although, policies relating to design and heritage would be likely to ensure that renewable energy development are sensitively located. Policy RE2 may be better placed than Policy RE1 to respect local characteristics.</p>
<p><i>General Attractiveness</i></p> <p>The policy may have an effect on the general attractiveness of an area. Whilst the air quality may be improved thus making a neighbourhood a more pleasant and cleaner place to live.</p>
<p><i>Culture, Sport and Leisure</i></p> <p>It is unlikely that there will be any significant impact.</p>
<p><i>Sustainable Travel choices</i></p> <p>It is unlikely that there will be any significant impact.</p>
<p><i>Crime Prevention</i></p> <p>It is unlikely that there will be any significant impact.</p>

12.8.3 Renewable, Decentralised and Low Carbon Energy - Policy Option RE3

Social Inclusion								
SA Objective	Duration of effects			Nature of effects				
	Short (0-5 years)	Medium (5-10 years)	Long (10+ years)	Certainty	Scale	Permanence	Cumulative	Potential for Mitigation
<i>Balanced Population</i>	x	x	x	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Multiple Deprivation</i>	√	√	√	+	+	+	+	0
<i>Accessibility of Jobs and Services</i>	x	x	x	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Housing Need and Market Renewal</i>	√	√	√	++	++	++	++	0
<i>Healthy Communities</i>	√	√	√	++	++	++	++	0

Sustainability Commentary
<p><i>Balanced Population</i></p> <p>It is unlikely that there will be a significant impact.</p>
<p><i>Multiple Deprivation</i></p> <p>The incorporation of renewable energy measures in new development in deprived areas could assist in reducing fuel poverty if the measures led to overall reductions in the cost of household fuel bills</p>
<p><i>Accessibility of Jobs and Services</i></p> <p>It is unlikely that there will be a significant impact.</p>
<p><i>Housing Need and Market Renewal</i></p> <p>Unlike RE1 and RE2, Policy RE3 would not be restricted to specific types of development or developments that could generate significant amounts of energy. Policy RE3 would set geographical targets for each settlement area and as well as stand alone renewable developments it would also include contributions from smaller developments. Therefore, Newheartlands Pathfinder area could offer an opportunity to make quicker progress on providing a higher level of renewable decentralised and low carbon energy at the heart of the older urban area.</p>
<p><i>Healthy Communities</i></p>

There is a link between fuel poverty and health and a reduction in fuel poverty could therefore deliver health benefits, subject to the caveats identified above. *There are wide variations in health between neighbourhoods.* Policy option RE3, by setting more geographically specific targets for renewable energy and combining stand alone developments and contributions from small scale developments, may have more of an impact on creating healthier communities than policies RE1 or RE2 as it would be able to consider where people are experiencing poorer health and set targets accordingly.

Sustainable Consumption and Production								
SA Objective	Duration of effects			Nature of effects				
	Short (0-5 years)	Medium (5-10 years)	Long (10+ years)	Certainty	Scale	Permanence	Cumulative	Potential for Mitigation
<i>Economic Performance</i>	√	√	√	+	+	+	+	
<i>Employment Growth</i>	√	√	√	+	+	+	+	
<i>Worklessness and Income Deprivation</i>	√	√	√	+	+	+	+	
<i>Vitality of Town Centres</i>	√	√	√	+	+	+	+	
<i>High Quality Tourism</i>	√	√	√	+	+	+	+	

Sustainability Commentary
<p><i>Economic Performance</i></p> <p>The generation of renewable, decentralised and low carbon energy can provide jobs, contribute to the viability of new development and provide major industries with cheaper power, increasing power, increasing their efficiency and their likelihood to remain within the Borough. Employment land tends to be concentrated in the east of the Borough and Policy RE3, by setting more geographically specific targets for renewable energy, may have more of an impact on improving economic performance than policies RE1 or RE2.</p>
<p><i>Employment Growth</i></p> <p>The generation of renewable, decentralised and low carbon energy can provide jobs, contribute to the viability of new development and provide major industries with cheaper power, increasing power, increasing their efficiency and their likelihood to remain within the Borough. Employment land tends to be concentrated in the east of the Borough and Policy RE3, by setting more geographically specific targets for renewable energy, may have more of an impact on improving economic growth than policies RE1 or RE2.</p>
<p><i>Worklessness and Income Deprivation</i></p> <p>The generation of renewable, decentralised and low carbon energy can provide jobs, contribute to the viability of new development and provide major industries with cheaper power, increasing power, increasing their efficiency and their likelihood to remain within the Borough. Employment land tends to be concentrated in the east of the Borough although the east tends to suffer from higher levels of worklessness and income deprivation, Policy RE3, by setting more geographically specific targets for renewable energy, may have more of an impact on improving economic performance and growth than policies RE1 or RE2 and therefore on reducing worklessness and income deprivation. There may be a need to implement specific measures to ensure it addresses these issues.</p>
<p><i>Vitality of Town Centres</i></p>

The generation of renewable, decentralised and low carbon energy can contribute to the viability of new developments and provide retailers with cheap power, increasing their efficiency and their likelihood to remain within the Borough. Thereby protecting jobs and safeguarding the future vitality and viability of our town centres.

High Quality Tourism

The visual impact of energy infrastructure can conflict with preserving the quality of countryside and coast which can provide the richest resources to generate energy from wind and water. Policy RE3, with its geographical focus, may be better placed to be more sensitive to local circumstances than Policies RE1 or RE2 and therefore better able able to protect the tourism offer in Wirral.

Environmental Protection and Enhancement								
SA Objective	Duration of effects			Nature of effects				
	Short (0-5 years)	Medium (5-10 years)	Long (10+ years)	Certainty	Scale	Permanence	Cumulative	Potential for Mitigation
<i>Biodiversity and Natural Habitats</i>	√	√	√	+	+	+	+	0
<i>Pollution</i>	√	√	√	+	+	+	+	0
<i>Local Heritage</i>	√	√	√	0	0	0	0	+
<i>Separation of Uses</i>	x	x	x	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Traffic Intrusion</i>	x	x	x	0	0	0	0	0

Sustainability Commentary
<p><i>Biodiversity and Natural Habitats</i></p> <p>Evidence shows that ignoring climate change will eventually damage biodiversity and natural habitats. Policy RE3, with its geographical focus, may be more sensitive to local circumstances and therefore better placed to protect and promote biodiversity and natural habitats than policies RE2 and RE1.</p>
<p><i>Pollution</i></p> <p>Targets for renewable energy would be likely to have a positive effect on reducing pollution. However, as some parts of the Borough suffer more from pollution than others, Policy RE3 may be more able to tackle pollution in those areas that experience higher levels by setting locally specific targets for renewable energy generation.</p>
<p><i>Local Heritage</i></p> <p>Developments for renewable energy generation may harm local heritage through the siting of such developments. Although, Policy RE3 is probably the best placed to respect local heritage as it could be more responsive to local circumstances and relate to specific types of developments.</p>
<p><i>Separation of Uses</i></p> <p>It is unlikely that there will be any significant impact.</p>
<p><i>Traffic Intrusion</i></p> <p>It is unlikely that there will be any significant impact.</p>

Natural Resources								
SA Objective	Duration of effects			Nature of effects				
	Short (0-5 years)	Medium (5-10 years)	Long (10+ years)	Certainty	Scale	Permanence	Cumulative	Potential for Mitigation
<i>Previously Developed Urban Land</i>	√	√	√	+	+	+	+	0
<i>Non-Renewable Energy</i>	√	√	√	++	++	++	++	0
<i>Sustainable Drainage & Water Conservation</i>	x	x	x	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Waste and Recycling</i>	x	x	x	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Flooding and Hazards</i>	√	√	√	+	+	+	+	0

Sustainability Commentary
<p><i>Previously Developed Urban Land</i></p> <p>The policy may promote the redevelopment of previously developed land by bringing land back into use for renewable energy generation. Although, Policy RE3 is probably better placed to promote the redevelopment of previously developed urban land than Policy RE1 as Policy RE3 could be more relevant to local circumstances and relate to specific types of developments.</p>
<p><i>Non-Renewable Energy</i></p> <p>The policy will be likely to have positive effect on promoting the use of new and clean technologies.</p>
<p><i>Sustainable Drainage & Water Conservation</i></p> <p>It is unlikely that there will be any significant impact..</p>
<p><i>Waste and Recycling</i></p> <p>It is unlikely that there will be any significant impact.</p>
<p><i>Flooding and Hazards</i></p> <p>The policy will be likely to have a positive effect on tackling the effects of climate change.</p>

Quality of Life								
SA Objective	Duration of effects			Nature of effects				
	Short (0-5 years)	Medium (5-10 years)	Long (10+ years)	Certainty	Scale	Permanence	Cumulative	Potential for Mitigation
<i>Local Distinctiveness</i>	√	√	√	++	++	++	++	0
<i>General Attractiveness</i>	√	√	√	++	++	++	++	0
<i>Culture, Sport and Leisure</i>	x	x	x	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Sustainable Travel choices</i>	x	x	x	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Crime Prevention</i>	x	x	x	0	0	0	0	0

Sustainability Commentary
<p><i>Local Distinctiveness</i></p> <p>RE3 will be likely to have an effect on local distinctiveness. Developments for renewable energy generation could harm local distinctiveness through the siting of such developments. Although, RE3 will be best placed to consider the local circumstances and and to ensure that renewable energy developments are sensitively located. Therefore, policy RE3 will be likely to be more sensitive to local characteristics.</p>
<p><i>General Attractiveness</i></p> <p>Targets for renewable energy developments may have an effect on the general attractiveness of an area. Whilst the air quality may be improved thus making a neighbourhood a more pleasant and cleaner place to live, developments for renewable energy generation may be detrimental to the general attractiveness. However, RE3 would assess the capacity of each settlement area and would be more likely to ensure that renewable energy developments are sensitively located and thus preventing harm to the general attractiveness of neighbourhoods.</p>
<p><i>Culture, Sport and Leisure</i></p> <p>It is unlikely that there will be any significant impact.</p>
<p><i>Sustainable Travel choices</i></p> <p>It is unlikely that there will be any significant impact.</p>
<p><i>Crime Prevention</i></p> <p>It is unlikely that there will be any significant impact.</p>

12.9 Policy Options - Providing for Better Design

12.9.1 Better Design - Policy Option DE1

Social Inclusion								
SA Objective	Duration of effects			Nature of effects				
	Short (0-5 years)	Medium (5 - 10 years)	Long (10+ years)	Certainty	Scale	Permanence	Cumulative	Potential for Mitigation
<i>Balanced Population</i>	?	?	?	+	+	+	+	0
<i>Multiple Deprivation</i>	?	?	?	+	+	+	+	0
<i>Accessibility of Jobs and Services</i>	?	?	?	+	+	+	+	0
<i>Housing Need and Market Renewal</i>	?	?	?	+	+	+	+	0
<i>Healthy Communities</i>	?	?	?	+	+	+	+	0

Sustainability Commentary
<p><i>Balanced Population</i></p> <p>Quality design could assist in providing attractive places where people will want to live and work, although this option may not be flexible enough to respond to local circumstances.</p>
<p><i>Multiple Deprivation</i></p> <p>Good design can support social inclusion by ensuring that development is accessible to all, built to appropriate standards and affordable to maintain, although this option may not flexible enough to respond to local circumstances.</p>
<p><i>Accessibility of Jobs and Services</i></p> <p>Quality design can ensure that developments are easily accessed for all, including those with restricted mobility, although this option may not flexible enough to respond to local circumstances.</p>
<p><i>Housing Need and Market Renewal</i></p> <p>Quality design can enhance the attractiveness of development and could assist in attracting new residents to areas in need. It can also support the effective delivery of housing growth particularly where high density housing is considered appropriate, although this option may not flexible enough to respond to local circumstances.</p>
<p><i>Healthy Communities</i></p>

Good design can enhance people's quality of life, improve public safety through designing out crime and provide user-friendly spaces for people to enjoy, although this option may not be flexible enough to respond to local circumstances.

Sustainable Consumption and Production								
SA Objective	Duration of effects			Nature of effects				
	Short (0-5 years)	Medium (5-10 years)	Long (10+ years)	Certainty	Scale	Permanence	Cumulative	Potential for Mitigation
<i>Economic Performance</i>	?	?	?	+	+	+	+	0
<i>Employment Growth</i>	?	?	?	+	+	+	+	0
<i>Worklessness and Income Deprivation</i>	x	x	x	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Vitality of Town Centres</i>	?	?	?	+	+	+	+	0
<i>High Quality Tourism</i>	?	?	?	+	+	+	+	0

Sustainability Commentary
<p><i>Economic Performance</i></p> <p>Good design can support economic revitalisation by contributing towards the image, efficiency and attractiveness of the area, although this option may not flexible enough to respond to local circumstances.</p>
<p><i>Employment Growth</i></p> <p>Quality design can enhance the attractiveness of development which could, in turn, attract further inward investment, although this option may not flexible enough to respond to local circumstances.</p>
<p><i>Worklessness and Income Deprivation</i></p> <p>No significant impact</p>
<p><i>Vitality of Town Centres</i></p> <p>Quality design can enhance the attractiveness of town centres which could, in turn, attract further investment, although this option may not flexible enough to respond to local circumstances.</p>
<p><i>High Quality Tourism</i></p> <p>Quality design can enhance the attractiveness of town centres which could, in turn, attract further investment, although this option may not flexible enough to respond to local circumstances.</p>

Environmental Protection and Enhancement								
SA Objective	Duration of effects			Nature of effects				
	Short (0-5 years)	Medium (5-10 years)	Long (10+ years)	Certainty	Scale	Permanence	Cumulative	Potential for Mitigation
<i>Biodiversity and Natural Habitats</i>	?	?	?	+	+	+	+	0
<i>Pollution</i>	?	?	?	+	+	+	+	0
<i>Local Heritage</i>	?	?	?	+	+	+	+	0
<i>Separation of Uses</i>	?	?	?	+	+	+	+	0
<i>Traffic Intrusion</i>	x	x	x	0	0	0	0	0

Sustainability Commentary
<p><i>Biodiversity and Natural Habitats</i></p> <p>Good design can ensure the integration of biodiversity enhancement measures into development such as brown and green roofs and measures such as bat bricks</p>
<p><i>Pollution</i></p> <p>Quality design could support the delivery of measures to mitigate and adapt to climate change and support a move towards zero carbon development, although this option may not flexible enough to respond to local circumstances.</p>
<p><i>Local Heritage</i></p> <p>Promoting good quality design in new development may ensure that development respects its setting, protects and enhances local heritage, although this option may not flexible enough to respond to local circumstances.</p>
<p><i>Separation of Uses</i></p> <p>Quality design can ensure that sensitive areas are located away from activities likely to cause nuisance and can ensure that screening and separation distances are sufficient to prevent any adverse impact on residential amenity, although this option may not flexible enough to respond to local circumstances.</p>
<p><i>Traffic Intrusion</i></p> <p>No significant impact</p>

Natural Resources								
SA Objective	Duration of effects			Nature of effects				
	Short (0-5 years)	Medium (5-10 years)	Long (10+ years)	Certainty	Scale	Permanence	Cumulative	Potential for Mitigation
<i>Previously Developed Urban Land</i>	?	?	?	+	+	+	+	0
<i>Non-Renewable Energy</i>	?	?	?	+	+	+	+	0
<i>Sustainable Drainage & Water Conservation</i>	?	?	?	+	+	+	+	0
<i>Waste and Recycling</i>	?	?	?	+	+	+	+	0
<i>Flooding and Hazards</i>	?	?	?	+	+	+	+	0

Sustainability Commentary
<p><i>Previously Developed Urban Land</i></p> <p>Good design can encourage the re-use of previously developed land by supporting the viability of development and the attractiveness of the wider area, although this option may not flexible enough to respond to local circumstances.</p>
<p><i>Non-Renewable Energy</i></p> <p>Good design can support the delivery of measures to mitigate and adapt to climate change and support a move towards zero carbon development and the greater use of renewable energy, although this option may not flexible enough to respond to local circumstances.</p>
<p><i>Sustainable Drainage & Water Conservation</i></p> <p>Quality design could ensure that water conservation and sustainable drainage systems are incorporated into suitable developments, although this option may not flexible enough to respond to local circumstances.</p>
<p><i>Waste and Recycling</i></p> <p>This option could promote the use of recycled materials in construction projects, although may not provide sufficient detail to secure this. Quality design may also help to minimise waste through considering water saving devices such as dual flush toilets, low volume taps and water/energy-efficient appliances, although this option may not flexible enough to respond to local circumstances.</p>
<p><i>Flooding and Hazards</i></p> <p>Good design could ensure development is designed to withstand the impact of climate change</p>

Quality of Life								
SA Objective	Duration of effects			Nature of effects				
	Short (0-5 years)	Medium (5-10 years)	Long (10+ years)	Certainty	Scale	Permanence	Cumulative	Potential for Mitigation
<i>Local Distinctiveness</i>	?	?	?	+	+	+	+	0
<i>General Attractiveness</i>	?	?	?	+	+	+	+	0
<i>Culture, Sport and Leisure</i>	x	x	x	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Sustainable Travel choices</i>	?	?	?	+	+	+	+	0
<i>Crime Prevention</i>	?	?	?	+	+	+	+	0

Sustainability Commentary
<p><i>Local Distinctiveness</i></p> <p>This option could promote high quality urban design and help to maintain local distinctiveness and heritage, although this option may not flexible enough to respond to local circumstances.</p>
<p><i>General Attractiveness</i></p> <p>This option could promote high quality urban design and improve the satisfaction of people with their neighbourhoods, although this option may not flexible enough to respond to local circumstances.</p>
<p><i>Culture, Sport and Leisure</i></p> <p>No significant impact</p>
<p><i>Sustainable Travel choices</i></p> <p>For sites in sustainable locations, a reduced level of parking could be secured to encourage more sustainable transport usage, along with the inclusion of cycle parking and end of trip facilities, although this option may not flexible enough to respond to local circumstances.</p>
<p><i>Crime Prevention</i></p> <p>High quality design could promote measures to maximise crime prevention, support the principles of “Secured by Design” and provide for measures to minimise the opportunity for anti-social behaviour, although this option may not flexible enough to respond to local circumstances.</p>

12.9.2 Better Design - Policy Option DE2

Social Inclusion								
SA Objective	Duration of effects			Nature of effects				
	Short (0-5 years)	Medium (5-10 years)	Long (10+ years)	Certainty	Scale	Permanence	Cumulative	Potential for Mitigation
<i>Balanced Population</i>	√	√	√	+	+	+	+	0
<i>Multiple Deprivation</i>	√	√	√	+	+	+	+	0
<i>Accessibility of Jobs and Services</i>	√	√	√	+	+	+	+	0
<i>Housing Need and Market Renewal</i>	√	√	√	+	+	+	+	0
<i>Healthy Communities</i>	√	√	√	+	+	+	+	0

Sustainability Commentary
<p><i>Balanced Population</i></p> <p>Quality design could assist in providing attractive places where people will want to live and work, although this option may not be flexible enough to respond to local circumstances.</p>
<p><i>Multiple Deprivation</i></p> <p>Good design can support social inclusion by ensuring that development is accessible to all, built to appropriate standards and affordable to maintain, although this option may not be flexible enough to respond to local circumstances.</p>
<p><i>Accessibility of Jobs and Services</i></p> <p>Quality design can ensure that developments are easily accessed for all, including those with restricted mobility although this option may not be flexible enough to respond to local circumstances.</p>
<p><i>Housing Need and Market Renewal</i></p> <p>Quality design can enhance the attractiveness of development and could assist in attracting new residents to areas in need. It can also support the effective delivery of housing growth particularly where high density housing is considered appropriate, although this option may not be flexible enough to respond to local circumstances.</p>
<p><i>Healthy Communities</i></p>

Good design can enhance people's quality of life, improve public safety through designing out crime and provide user-friendly spaces for people to enjoy although this option may not be flexible enough to respond to local circumstances.

Sustainable Consumption and Production								
SA Objective	Duration of effects			Nature of effects				
	Short (0-5 years)	Medium (5-10 years)	Long (10+ years)	Certainty	Scale	Permanence	Cumulative	Potential for Mitigation
<i>Economic Performance</i>	√	√	√	+	+	+	+	
<i>Employment Growth</i>	√	√	√	+	+	+	+	
<i>Worklessness and Income Deprivation</i>	x	x	x	0	0	0	0	
<i>Vitality of Town Centres</i>	√	√	√	+	+	+	+	
<i>High Quality Tourism</i>	√	√	√	+	+	+	+	

Sustainability Commentary
<p><i>Economic Performance</i></p> <p>Good design can support economic revitalisation by contributing towards the image, efficiency and attractiveness of the area.</p>
<p><i>Employment Growth</i></p> <p>Quality design can enhance the attractiveness of development which could, in turn, attract further inward investment.</p>
<p><i>Worklessness and Income Deprivation</i></p> <p>No significant impact</p>
<p><i>Vitality of Town Centres</i></p> <p>Quality design can enhance the attractiveness of town centres which could, in turn, attract further investment.</p>
<p><i>High Quality Tourism</i></p> <p>High quality design in tourist destinations can enhance the attractiveness of an area to visitors which could attract further investment.</p>

Environmental Protection and Enhancement								
SA Objective	Duration of effects			Nature of effects				
	Short (0-5 years)	Medium (5-10 years)	Long (10+ years)	Certainty	Scale	Permanence	Cumulative	Potential for Mitigation
<i>Biodiversity and Natural Habitats</i>	√	√	√	+	+	+	+	0
<i>Pollution</i>	√	√	√	+	+	+	+	0
<i>Local Heritage</i>	√	√	√	+	+	+	+	0
<i>Separation of Uses</i>	√	√	√	+	+	+	+	0
<i>Traffic Intrusion</i>	x	x	x	0	0	0	0	0

Sustainability Commentary
<p><i>Biodiversity and Natural Habitats</i></p> <p>Good design can ensure the integration of biodiversity enhancement measures into development such as brown and green roofs and the use of bat bricks</p>
<p><i>Pollution</i></p> <p>Quality design could support the delivery of measures to mitigate and adapt to climate change and support a move towards zero carbon development although this option may not be flexible enough to respond to local circumstances</p>
<p><i>Local Heritage</i></p> <p>Promoting good quality design in new development may ensure that development respects its setting, protects and enhances local heritage, although this option may not be flexible enough to respond to local circumstances.</p>
<p><i>Separation of Uses</i></p> <p>Quality design can ensure that sensitive areas are located away from activities likely to cause nuisance and can ensure that screening and separation distances are sufficient to prevent any adverse impact on residential amenity, although this option may not be flexible enough to respond to local circumstances.</p>
<p><i>Traffic Intrusion</i></p> <p>No significant impact.</p>

Natural Resources								
SA Objective	Duration of effects			Nature of effects				
	Short (0-5 years)	Medium (5-10 years)	Long (10+ years)	Certainty	Scale	Permanence	Cumulative	Potential for Mitigation
<i>Previously Developed Urban Land</i>	√	√	√	+	+	+	+	0
<i>Non-Renewable Energy</i>	√	√	√	+	+	+	+	0
<i>Sustainable Drainage & Water Conservation</i>	√	√	√	+	+	+	+	0
<i>Waste and Recycling</i>	√	√	√	+	+	+	+	0
<i>Flooding and Hazards</i>	√	√	√	+	+	+	+	0

Sustainability Commentary
<p><i>Previously Developed Urban Land</i></p> <p>Good design can encourage the re-use of previously developed land by supporting the viability of development and the attractiveness of the wider area.</p>
<p><i>Non-Renewable Energy</i></p> <p>Good design can support the delivery of measures to mitigate and adapt to climate change and support a move towards zero carbon development and the greater use of renewable energy.</p>
<p><i>Sustainable Drainage & Water Conservation</i></p> <p>Quality design could ensure that water conservation and sustainable drainage systems are incorporated into suitable developments.</p>
<p><i>Waste and Recycling</i></p> <p>This option could promote the use of recycled materials in construction projects, although may not provide sufficient detail to secure this. Quality design may also help to minimise waste through considering water saving devices such as dual flush toilets, low volume taps and water/energy-efficient appliances.</p>
<p><i>Flooding and Hazards</i></p> <p>Quality design can promote development that will withstand the impact of climate change.</p>

Quality of Life								
SA Objective	Duration of effects			Nature of effects				
	Short (0-5 years)	Medium (5-10 years)	Long (10+ years)	Certainty	Scale	Permanence	Cumulative	Potential for Mitigation
<i>Local Distinctiveness</i>	√	√	√	+	+	+	+	0
<i>General Attractiveness</i>	√	√	√	++	++	++	++	0
<i>Culture, Sport and Leisure</i>	x	x	x	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Sustainable Travel choices</i>	√	√	√	+	+	+	+	0
<i>Crime Prevention</i>	√	√	√	+	+	+	+	0

Sustainability Commentary
<p><i>Local Distinctiveness</i></p> <p>This option could promote high quality urban design however may not be able to enhance local distinctiveness and heritage in specific areas as well as policy DE3. It may be appropriate to use both policy approaches in tandem.</p>
<p><i>General Attractiveness</i></p> <p>This option could promote high quality urban design and improve the satisfaction of people with their neighbourhoods</p>
<p><i>Culture, Sport and Leisure</i></p> <p>No significant impact.</p>
<p><i>Sustainable Travel choices</i></p> <p>For sites in sustainable locations, a reduced level of parking could be secured, along with the inclusion of cycle parking and end of trip facilities to encourage more sustainable transport usage.</p>
<p><i>Crime Prevention</i></p> <p>High quality design could promote measures to maximise crime prevention, support the principles of “Secured by Design” and provide for measures to minimise the opportunity for anti-social behaviour.</p>

12.9.3 Better Design - Policy Option DE3

Social Inclusion								
SA Objective	Duration of effects			Nature of effects				
	Short (0-5 years)	Medium (5-10 years)	Long (10+ years)	Certainty	Scale	Permanence	Cumulative	Potential for Mitigation
<i>Balanced Population</i>	?	?	?	+	+	+	+	0
<i>Multiple Deprivation</i>	?	?	?	+	+	+	+	0
<i>Accessibility of Jobs and Services</i>	?	?	?	+	+	+	+	0
<i>Housing Need and Market Renewal</i>	?	?	?	+	+	+	+	0
<i>Healthy Communities</i>	?	?	?	+	+	+	+	0

Sustainability Commentary
<p><i>Balanced Population</i></p> <p>Quality design could assist in providing attractive places where people will want to live and work, and this option may provide greater flexibility to respond to local circumstances, possibly in tandem with DE2</p>
<p><i>Multiple Deprivation</i></p> <p>Good design can support social inclusion by ensuring that development is accessible to all, built to appropriate standards and affordable to maintain, and this option may provide greater flexibility to respond to local circumstances possibly in tandem with DE2</p>
<p><i>Accessibility of Jobs and Services</i></p> <p>Quality design can ensure that developments are easily accessed for all, including those with restricted mobility, and this option may provide greater flexibility to respond to local circumstances possibly in tandem with DE2</p>
<p><i>Housing Need and Market Renewal</i></p> <p>Quality design can enhance the attractiveness of development and could assist in attracting new residents to areas in need. It can also support the effective delivery of housing growth particularly where high density housing is considered appropriate, and this option may provide greater flexibility to respond to local circumstances possibly in tandem with DE2</p>
<p><i>Healthy Communities</i></p>

Good design can enhance people's quality of life, improve public safety through designing out crime and provide user-friendly spaces for people to enjoy, This option may provide greater flexibility to respond to local circumstances, possibly in tandem with DE2

Sustainable Consumption and Production								
SA Objective	Duration of effects			Nature of effects				
	Short (0-5 years)	Medium (5-10 years)	Long (10+ years)	Certainty	Scale	Permanence	Cumulative	Potential for Mitigation
<i>Economic Performance</i>	?	?	?	+	+	+	+	0
<i>Employment Growth</i>	?	?	?	+	+	+	+	0
<i>Worklessness and Income Deprivation</i>	x	x	x	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Vitality of Town Centres</i>	?	?	?	+	+	+	+	0
<i>High Quality Tourism</i>	?	?	?	+	+	+	+	0

Sustainability Commentary
<p><i>Economic Performance</i></p> <p>Good design can support economic revitalisation by contributing towards the image, efficiency and attractiveness of the area, and this option may provide greater flexibility to respond to local circumstances possibly in tandem with DE2.</p>
<p><i>Employment Growth</i></p> <p>Quality design can enhance the attractiveness of development which could, in turn, attract further inward investment, and this option may provide greater flexibility to respond to local circumstances possibly in tandem with DE2.</p>
<p><i>Worklessness and Income Deprivation</i></p> <p>No significant impact</p>
<p><i>Vitality of Town Centres</i></p> <p>Quality design can enhance the attractiveness of town centres which could, in turn, attract further investment, and this option may provide greater flexibility to respond to local circumstances possibly in tandem with DE2.</p>
<p><i>High Quality Tourism</i></p> <p>High quality design in tourist destinations can enhance the attractiveness of areas to visitors and further investment, and this option may provide greater flexibility to respond to local circumstances possibly in tandem with DE2.</p>

Environmental Protection and Enhancement								
SA Objective	Duration of effects			Nature of effects				
	Short (0-5 years)	Medium (5-10 years)	Long (10+ years)	Certainty	Scale	Permanence	Cumulative	Potential for Mitigation
<i>Biodiversity and Natural Habitats</i>	√	√	√	+	+	+	+	0
<i>Pollution</i>	?	?	?	+	+	+	+	0
<i>Local Heritage</i>	?	?	?	+	+	+	+	0
<i>Separation of Uses</i>	?	?	?	+	+	+	+	0
<i>Traffic Intrusion</i>	x	x	x	0	0	0	0	0

Sustainability Commentary
<p><i>Biodiversity and Natural Habitats</i></p> <p>Good design can ensure the integration of biodiversity enhancement measures into development such as brown and green roofs and the use of bat bricks and this option may provide greater flexibility to respond to local circumstances possibly in tandem with DE2.</p>
<p><i>Pollution</i></p> <p>Quality design could support the delivery of measures to mitigate and adapt to climate change and support a move towards zero carbon development, and this option may provide greater flexibility to respond to local circumstances possibly in tandem with DE2.</p>
<p><i>Local Heritage</i></p> <p>Promoting good quality design in new development may ensure that development respects its setting, protecting and enhancing local heritage, and this option may provide greater flexibility to respond to local circumstances possibly in tandem with DE2.</p>
<p><i>Separation of Uses</i></p> <p>Quality design can ensure that sensitive areas are located away from activities likely to cause nuisance and can ensure that screening and separation distances are sufficient to prevent any adverse impact on residential amenity, and this option may provide greater flexibility to respond to local circumstances possibly in tandem with DE2.</p>
<p><i>Traffic Intrusion</i></p> <p>No significant impact</p>

Natural Resources								
SA Objective	Duration of effects			Nature of effects				
	Short (0-5 years)	Medium (5-10 years)	Long (10+ years)	Certainty	Scale	Permanence	Cumulative	Potential for Mitigation
<i>Previously Developed Urban Land</i>	?	?	?	+	+	+	+	0
<i>Non-Renewable Energy</i>	?	?	?	+	+	+	+	0
<i>Sustainable Drainage & Water Conservation</i>	?	?	?	+	+	+	+	0
<i>Waste and Recycling</i>	?	?	?	+	+	+	+	0
<i>Flooding and Hazards</i>	√	√	√	+	+	+	+	0

Sustainability Commentary
<p><i>Previously Developed Urban Land</i></p> <p>Good design can encourage the re-use of previously developed land by supporting the viability of development and the attractiveness of the wider area, and this option may provide greater flexibility to respond to local circumstances possibly in tandem with DE2.</p>
<p><i>Non-Renewable Energy</i></p> <p>Good design can support the delivery of measures to mitigate and adapt to climate change and support a move towards zero carbon development and the greater use of renewable energy, and this option may provide greater flexibility to respond to local circumstances possibly in tandem with DE2.</p>
<p><i>Sustainable Drainage & Water Conservation</i></p> <p>Quality design could ensure that water conservation and sustainable drainage systems are incorporated into suitable developments, and this option may provide greater flexibility to respond to local circumstances possibly in tandem with DE2.</p>
<p><i>Waste and Recycling</i></p> <p>This option could promote the use of recycled materials in construction projects, although may not provide sufficient detail to secure this. Quality design may also help to minimise waste through considering water saving devices such as dual flush toilets, low volume taps and water/energy-efficient appliances, and this option may provide greater flexibility to respond to local circumstances possibly in tandem with DE2.</p>
<p><i>Flooding and Hazards</i></p>

Quality design can promote development that will withstand the impact of climate change and this option may provide greater flexibility to respond to local circumstances possibly in tandem with DE2.

Quality of Life								
SA Objective	Duration of effects			Nature of effects				
	Short (0-5 years)	Medium (5-10 years)	Long (10+ years)	Certainty	Scale	Permanence	Cumulative	Potential for Mitigation
<i>Local Distinctiveness</i>	?	?	?	+	+	+	+	
<i>General Attractiveness</i>	?	?	?	+	+	+	+	
<i>Culture, Sport and Leisure</i>	x	x	x	0	0	0	0	
<i>Sustainable Travel choices</i>	?	?	?	+	+	+	+	
<i>Crime Prevention</i>	?	?	?	+	+	+	+	

Sustainability Commentary
<p><i>Local Distinctiveness</i></p> <p>This option could promote high quality urban design and help to maintain local distinctiveness and heritage, and this option may provide greater flexibility to respond to local circumstances possibly in tandem with DE2.</p>
<p><i>General Attractiveness</i></p> <p>This option could promote high quality urban design and improve the satisfaction of people with their neighbourhoods, and this option may provide greater flexibility to respond to local circumstances possibly in tandem with DE2.</p>
<p><i>Culture, Sport and Leisure</i></p> <p>No significant impact</p>
<p><i>Sustainable Travel choices</i></p> <p>For sites in sustainable locations, a reduced level of parking plus cycle parking and end of trip facilities could be secured to encourage more sustainable transport usage, and this option may provide greater flexibility to respond to local circumstances possibly in tandem with DE2.</p>
<p><i>Crime Prevention</i></p> <p>High quality design could promote measures to maximise crime prevention, support the principles of “Secured by Design” and provide for measures to minimise the opportunity for anti-social behaviour, and this option may provide greater flexibility to respond to local circumstances possibly in tandem with DE2.</p>

12.10 Policy Options - Providing for Development Management

12.10.1 Development Management - Policy Option DM1

Social Inclusion								
SA Objective	Duration of effects			Nature of effects				
	Short (0-5 years)	Medium (5-10 years)	Long (10+ years)	Certainty	Scale	Permanence	Cumulative	Potential for Mitigation
<i>Balanced Population</i>	√	?	?	+	+	+	+	0
<i>Multiple Deprivation</i>	√	?	?	+	+	+	+	0
<i>Accessibility of Jobs and Services</i>	√	?	?	+	+	+	+	0
<i>Housing Need and Market Renewal</i>	√	?	?	+	+	+	+	0
<i>Healthy Communities</i>	√	?	?	+	+	+	+	0

Sustainability Commentary
<p><i>Balanced Population</i></p> <p>Existing regional and national planning policy is likely to have a positive local effect through the promotion of social regeneration, however, the propensity for change at higher level regimes would mean medium and long term effects are uncertain.</p>
<p><i>Multiple Deprivation</i></p> <p>Existing regional and national planning policy is likely to have a positive local effect through support for economic social and environmental improvements , however, the propensity for change at higher level regimes would mean medium and long term effects are uncertain.</p>
<p><i>Accessibility of Jobs and Services</i></p> <p>Existing regional and national planning policy is likely to have a positive local effect through the general promotion of accessible development and permeable design , however, the propensity for change at higher level regimes would mean medium and long term effects are uncertain.</p>
<p><i>Housing Need and Market Renewal</i></p> <p>Existing regional and national planning policy is likely to have a positive local effect through the priority given to housing market renewal and the best use of existing resources, however, the propensity for change at higher level regimes would mean medium and long term effects are uncertain.</p>

Healthy Communities

Existing regional and national planning policy is likely to have a positive local effect through promotion of sustainable development, however, the propensity for change at higher level regimes would mean medium and long term effects are uncertain.

Sustainable Consumption and Production								
SA Objective	Duration of effects			Nature of effects				
	Short (0-5 years)	Medium (5-10 years)	Long (10+ years)	Certainty	Scale	Permanence	Cumulative	Potential for Mitigation
<i>Economic Performance</i>	?	?	?	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Employment Growth</i>	√	?	?	+	+	+	+	0
<i>Worklessness and Income Deprivation</i>	√	?	?	+	+	+	+	0
<i>Vitality of Town Centres</i>	√	?	?	+	+	+	+	0
<i>High Quality Tourism</i>	√	?	?	+	+	+	+	0

Sustainability Commentary
<p><i>Economic Performance</i></p> <p>Existing regional and national planning policy is likely to have a positive local effect through support for economic improvements , however, the propensity for change at higher level regimes would mean medium and long term effects are uncertain.</p>
<p><i>Employment Growth</i></p> <p>Existing regional and national planning policy is likely to have a positive local effect through promotion of attractive sustainable development, however, the propensity for change at higher level regimes would mean medium and long term effects are uncertain.</p>
<p><i>Worklessness and Income Deprivation</i></p> <p>Existing regional and national planning policy is likely to have a positive contribution, in conjunction with other policies, through the promotion of accessible and attractive sustainable development, however, the propensity for change at higher level regimes would mean medium and long term effects are uncertain.</p>
<p><i>Vitality of Town Centres</i></p> <p>Existing regional and national planning policy is likely to have a positive local effect through the promotion of attractive and accessible development, however, the propensity for change at higher level regimes would mean medium and long term effects are uncertain.</p>
<p><i>High Quality Tourism</i></p> <p>Existing regional and national planning policy is likely to have a positive local effect through promotion of attractive sustainable facilities, however, the propensity for change at higher level regimes would mean medium and long term effects are uncertain.</p>

Environmental Protection and Enhancement								
SA Objective	Duration of effects			Nature of effects				
	Short (0-5 years)	Medium (5-10 years)	Long (10+ years)	Certainty	Scale	Permanence	Cumulative	Potential for Mitigation
<i>Biodiversity and Natural Habitats</i>	√	?	?	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Pollution</i>	√	?	?	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Local Heritage</i>	√	?	?	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Separation of Uses</i>	√	?	?	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Traffic Intrusion</i>	√	?	?	+	+	+	+	0

Sustainability Commentary
<p><i>Biodiversity and Natural Habitats</i></p> <p>Although there is a general requirement to protect and enhance environmental quality in existing regional and national planning policy this would need to be translated at local level, thus no discernable impact is envisaged. The propensity for change at higher level regimes would mean medium and long term effects are uncertain.</p>
<p><i>Pollution</i></p> <p>There is general requirements in existing regional and national planning policy to control potential nuisance from noise, contamination and other pollutants are likely to be positive, there is a need to introduce measures for reducing emissions at local level, Thus no discernable impact is envisaged. The propensity for change at higher level regimes would mean medium and long term effects are uncertain.</p>
<p><i>Local Heritage</i></p> <p>Although there is a statutory requirement to protect listed buildings and conservation areas this does extend to other buildings of interest and there is a need to translate regional policy at local level. Thus no discernable effect is anticipated. The propensity for change at higher level regimes would mean medium and long term effects are uncertain.</p>
<p><i>Separation of Uses</i></p> <p>Whilst separation zones from hazardous installations are set by the Health & Safety Executive and there is general national requirement to separate incompatible uses this need translation at local level. Thus no discernable effect is anticipated. The propensity for change at higher level regimes would mean medium and long term effects are uncertain.</p>
<p><i>Traffic Intrusion</i></p>

The general requirement to promote development that is accessible by different modes of transport in existing regional and national planning policy is likely to have a positive local effect, however, the propensity for change at higher level regimes would mean medium and long term effects are uncertain.

Natural Resources								
SA Objective	Duration of effects			Nature of effects				
	Short (0-5 years)	Medium (5-10 years)	Long (10+ years)	Certainty	Scale	Permanence	Cumulative	Potential for Mitigation
<i>Previously Developed Urban Land</i>	√	?	?	+	+	+	+	+
<i>Non-Renewable Energy</i>	√	?	?	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Sustainable Drainage & Water Conservation</i>	√	?	?	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Waste and Recycling</i>	√	?	?	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Flooding and Hazards</i>	√	?	?	0	0	0	0	0

Sustainability Commentary
<p><i>Previously Developed Urban Land</i></p> <p>Existing regional and national planning policy is likely to have a positive local effect due to the priority given to making best use of existing resources, however, the propensity for change at higher level regimes would mean medium and long term effects are uncertain.</p>
<p><i>Non-Renewable Energy</i></p> <p>While there a national imperative to minimise the reliance on non renewable energy sources and targets are set to increase renewable energy supply at regional level, there is a need to translate this in local plans and strategies. Thus no discernable effect is anticipated. The propensity for change at higher level regimes would mean medium and long term effects are uncertain.</p>
<p><i>Sustainable Drainage & Water Conservation</i></p> <p>While national policy requires a sustainable approach to water management and drainage there is a need to translate this in local plans and strategies. Thus no discernable effect is anticipated. The propensity for change at higher level regimes would mean medium and long term effects are uncertain.</p>
<p><i>Waste and Recycling</i></p> <p>While there a national imperative to minimise waste and targets are set at regional level, there is a need to translate this in local plans and strategies. Thus no discernable effect is anticipated. The propensity for change at higher level regimes would mean medium and long term effects are uncertain.</p>

Flooding and Hazards

National and regional policy requires climate change and flood risk to be taken into account. However, however practical measures need to be set out in local plans and strategies. Thus no discernable effect is anticipated. The propensity for change at higher level regimes would mean medium and long term effects are uncertain.

Quality of Life								
SA Objective	Duration of effects			Nature of effects				
	Short (0-5 years)	Medium (5-10 years)	Long (10+ years)	Certainty	Scale	Permanence	Cumulative	Potential for Mitigation
<i>Local Distinctiveness</i>	√	?	?	+	+	+	+	0
<i>General Attractiveness</i>	√	?	?	+	+	+	+	0
<i>Culture, Sport and Leisure</i>	√	x	x	+	+	+	+	0
<i>Sustainable Travel choices</i>	√	?	?	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Crime Prevention</i>	√	?	?	+	+	+	+	0

Sustainability Commentary
<p><i>Local Distinctiveness</i></p> <p>The promotion of good design in national and regional policy is likely to have a positive effect, however, the propensity for change at higher level regimes would mean medium and long term effects are uncertain.</p>
<p><i>General Attractiveness</i></p> <p>The promotion of good design in national and regional policy is likely to have a positive effect, however, the propensity for change at higher level regimes would mean medium and long term effects are uncertain.</p>
<p><i>Culture, Sport and Leisure</i></p> <p>The promotion of good design in national and regional policy is likely to have a positive effect in the promotion of local culture and history. There be no direct implications on opportunities for sport and leisure. The propensity for change at higher level regimes would mean medium and long term effects are uncertain.</p>
<p><i>Sustainable Travel choices</i></p> <p>While the general requirement to promote development that is accessible by different modes of transport in existing national planning policy and general standards set in regional policy are likely to be positive, there is a need for local translation. The propensity for change at higher level regimes would mean medium and long term effects are uncertain. Thus it is concluded that this option would have no discernable impact.</p>
<p><i>Crime Prevention</i></p>

The promotion of good design in national and regional policy is likely to have a positive effect, however, the propensity for change at higher level regimes would mean medium and long term effects are uncertain.

12.10.2 Development Management - Policy Option DM2

Social Inclusion								
SA Objective	Duration of effects			Nature of effects				
	Short (0-5 years)	Medium (5-10 years)	Long (10+ years)	Certainty	Scale	Permanence	Cumulative	Potential for Mitigation
<i>Balanced Population</i>	√	√	√	+	+	+	+	0
<i>Multiple Deprivation</i>	√	√	√	+	+	+	+	0
<i>Accessibility of Jobs and Services</i>	√	√	√	++	+	++	+	0
<i>Housing Need and Market Renewal</i>	√	√	√	+	+	+	+	0
<i>Healthy Communities</i>	√	√	√	+	+	+	+	0

Sustainability Commentary
<p><i>Balanced Population</i></p> <p>The introduction of local policy that seeks to protect and improve the character of the area is likely to have a positive local effect in the short to long term.</p>
<p><i>Multiple Deprivation</i></p> <p>The introduction of local policy that seeks to protect and improve economic, social and environmental conditions is likely to have a positive local effect in the short to long term.</p>
<p><i>Accessibility of Jobs and Services</i></p> <p>The introduction of local policy that clarifies local accessibility requirements is likely to have a significant positive effect in the short to long term.</p>
<p><i>Housing Need and Market Renewal</i></p> <p>The introduction of local policy that seeks to improve the character and quality of modern housing is likely to have a positive local effect in the short to long term.</p>
<p><i>Healthy Communities</i></p> <p>The introduction of local policy that seeks to improve the character and quality of the area is likely to have a positive local effect in the short to long term.</p>

Sustainable Consumption and Production								
SA Objective	Duration of effects			Nature of effects				
	Short (0-5 years)	Medium (5-10 years)	Long (10+ years)	Certainty	Scale	Permanence	Cumulative	Potential for Mitigation
<i>Economic Performance</i>	√	√	√	+	+	+	+	+
<i>Employment Growth</i>	√	√	√	+	+	+	+	+
<i>Worklessness and Income Deprivation</i>	√	√	√	+	+	+	+	+
<i>Vitality of Town Centres</i>	√	√	√	+	+	+	+	+
<i>High Quality Tourism</i>	√	√	√	+	+	+	+	+

Sustainability Commentary
<p><i>Economic Performance</i></p> <p>A local development management policy could support improved economic performance, by fully reflecting local circumstances, but this would need to operate in tandem with other policies.</p>
<p><i>Employment Growth</i></p> <p>A local development management policy could contribute to improving the prospects of employment growth and business creation by fully reflecting local circumstances, but this would need to operate in tandem with other policies,</p>
<p><i>Worklessness and Income Deprivation</i></p> <p>A local development management policy could contribute to improved employment growth and business creation, by fully reflecting local circumstances, but this would need to operate in tandem with other policies.</p>
<p><i>Vitality of Town Centres</i></p> <p>A local development management policy could contribute to improving the vitality and viability of town centres, by fully reflecting local circumstances, but this would need to be operated in tandem with other policies.</p>
<p><i>High Quality Tourism</i></p> <p>A local development management policy could contribute to delivering high quality tourism facilities, by fully reflecting local circumstances, but this would need to be operated in tandem with other policies.</p>

Environmental Protection and Enhancement								
SA Objective	Duration of effects			Nature of effects				
	Short (0-5 years)	Medium (5-10 years)	Long (10+ years)	Certainty	Scale	Permanence	Cumulative	Potential for Mitigation
<i>Biodiversity and Natural Habitats</i>	√	√	√	+	+	+	+	0
<i>Pollution</i>	√	√	√	+	+	+	+	0
<i>Local Heritage</i>	√	√	√	+	+	+	+	0
<i>Separation of Uses</i>	√	√	√	+	+	+	+	0
<i>Traffic Intrusion</i>	√	√	√	+	+	+	+	0

Sustainability Commentary
<p><i>Biodiversity and Natural Habitats</i></p> <p>The introduction of local policy can ensure that biodiversity impacts are fully considered in development proposals and is likely to have a positive local effect for biodiversity and habitat creation.</p>
<p><i>Pollution</i></p> <p>The introduction of local policy that seeks to control potential nuisance from noise, contamination, other pollutants etc and introduces design measures for reducing carbon emissions at local level is likely to have a significant positive effect, especially in the medium to long term.</p>
<p><i>Local Heritage</i></p> <p>The introduction of local policy that seeks to protect and enhance the character of the area is likely to have a positive local effect in the short to long term.</p>
<p><i>Separation of Uses</i></p> <p>The introduction of local policy that seeks to protect amenity and enhance the character of the area is likely to have a positive local effect in the short to long term.</p>
<p><i>Traffic Intrusion</i></p> <p>The introduction of local policy that seeks well designed layouts and makes provision for alternative ways of travelling is likely to have a positive local effect.</p>

Natural Resources								
SA Objective	Duration of effects			Nature of effects				
	Short (0-5 years)	Medium (5-10 years)	Long (10+ years)	Certainty	Scale	Permanence	Cumulative	Potential for Mitigation
<i>Previously Developed Urban Land</i>	√	√	√	+	+	+	+	0
<i>Non-Renewable Energy</i>	√	√	√	+	+	+	+	0
<i>Sustainable Drainage & Water Conservation</i>	√	√	√	+	+	+	+	0
<i>Waste and Recycling</i>	√	√	√	+	+	+	+	0
<i>Flooding and Hazards</i>	√	√	√	+	+	+	+	0

Sustainability Commentary
<p><i>Previously Developed Urban Land</i></p> <p>The introduction of local policy that enforces the need to make the best use of existing resources is likely to have a positive local effect in the short to long term.</p>
<p><i>Non-Renewable Energy</i></p> <p>The introduction of local policy that requires energy efficient designs and layouts is likely to have a positive local effect in the short to long term.</p>
<p><i>Sustainable Drainage & Water Conservation</i></p> <p>The introduction of local policy that requires water efficient designs and layouts is likely to have a positive local effect in the short to long term.</p>
<p><i>Waste and Recycling</i></p> <p>The introduction of local policy that set targets for waste reduction and waste management plans is likely to have a positive local effect in the short to long term.</p>
<p><i>Flooding and Hazards</i></p> <p>The introduction of local policy requires measure to tackle climate change and flood risk is likely to have a positive local effect in the short to long term.</p>

Quality of Life								
SA Objective	Duration of effects			Nature of effects				
	Short (0-5 years)	Medium (5-10 years)	Long (10+ years)	Certainty	Scale	Permanence	Cumulative	Potential for Mitigation
<i>Local Distinctiveness</i>	√	√	√	+	+	+	+	0
<i>General Attractiveness</i>	√	√	√	+	+	+	+	0
<i>Culture, Sport and Leisure</i>	√	√	√	+	+	+	+	0
<i>Sustainable Travel choices</i>	?	√	√	++	++	++	++	0
<i>Crime Prevention</i>	√	√	√	+	+	+	+	0

Sustainability Commentary
<p><i>Local Distinctiveness</i></p> <p>The introduction of local policy that seeks to protect and enhance the character of the area is likely to have a positive local effect in the short to long term.</p>
<p><i>General Attractiveness</i></p> <p>The introduction of local policy that seeks to protect and enhance the character of the area is likely to have a positive local effect in the short to long term.</p>
<p><i>Culture, Sport and Leisure</i></p> <p>The promotion of good design in local policy is likely to have a positive effect in the promotion of local culture and history. Provision for sport and leisure would need to be the subject of a separate policy.</p>
<p><i>Sustainable Travel choices</i></p> <p>A local policy that promotes sustainable development, which is accessible by different modes of transport and sets maximum car parking standards and minimum requirement for cycling and walking is likely to have a significant positive effect in the medium to long term.</p>
<p><i>Crime Prevention</i></p> <p>The promotion of good design with features to avoid the propensity for crime in local policy is likely to have a positive effect.</p>

12.11 Policy Options - Providing for Developer Contributions

12.11.1 Developer Contributions - Policy Option DC1

Social Inclusion								
SA Objective	Duration of effects			Nature of effects				
	Short (0-5 years)	Medium (5-10 years)	Long (10+ years)	Certainty	Scale	Permanence	Cumulative	Potential for Mitigation
<i>Balanced Population</i>	√	√	√	+	+	+	+	0
<i>Multiple Deprivation</i>	√	√	√	+	+	+	+	0
<i>Accessibility of Jobs and Services</i>	√	√	√	+	+	+	+	0
<i>Housing Need and Market Renewal</i>	√	√	√	+	+	+	+	0
<i>Healthy Communities</i>	√	√	√	+	+	+	+	0

Sustainability Commentary
<p><i>Balanced Population</i></p> <p>The introduction of local policy that secures community benefits is likely to have a positive local effect in the short to long term.</p>
<p><i>Multiple Deprivation</i></p> <p>The introduction of local policy that secures community benefits is likely to have a positive local effect in the short to long term.</p>
<p><i>Accessibility of Jobs and Services</i></p> <p>The introduction of local policy that secures community benefits is likely to have a positive local effect in the short to long term.</p>
<p><i>Housing Need and Market Renewal</i></p> <p>The introduction of local policy that seeks to improve the character and quality of modern housing is likely to have a positive local effect in the short to long term.</p>
<p><i>Healthy Communities</i></p> <p>The introduction of local policy that seeks to improve the character and quality of the area is likely to have a positive local effect in the short to long term.</p>

Sustainable Consumption and Production								
SA Objective	Duration of effects			Nature of effects				
	Short (0-5 years)	Medium (5-10 years)	Long (10+ years)	Certainty	Scale	Permanence	Cumulative	Potential for Mitigation
<i>Economic Performance</i>	?	√	√	+	+	+	+	0
<i>Employment Growth</i>	√	√	√	+	+	+	+	0
<i>Worklessness and Income Deprivation</i>	√	√	√	+	+	+	+	0
<i>Vitality of Town Centres</i>	√	√	√	+	+	+	+	0
<i>High Quality Tourism</i>	√	√	√	+	+	+	+	0

Sustainability Commentary
<p><i>Economic Performance</i></p> <p>The introduction of local policy that secures supporting infrastructure is likely to have a positive local effect in the medium to long term.</p>
<p><i>Employment Growth</i></p> <p>The introduction of local policy that secures community benefits and supporting infrastructure is likely to have a positive local effect in the medium to long term.</p>
<p><i>Worklessness and Income Deprivation</i></p> <p>The introduction of local policy that secures community benefits and supporting infrastructure is likely to have a positive local effect in the medium to long term.</p>
<p><i>Vitality of Town Centres</i></p> <p>The introduction of local policy that secures community benefits and supporting infrastructure is likely to have a positive local effect in the medium to long term.</p>
<p><i>High Quality Tourism</i></p> <p>The introduction of local policy that secures community benefits and supporting infrastructure is likely to have a positive local effect in the medium to long term.</p>

Environmental Protection and Enhancement								
SA Objective	Duration of effects			Nature of effects				
	Short (0-5 years)	Medium (5-10 years)	Long (10+ years)	Certainty	Scale	Permanence	Cumulative	Potential for Mitigation
<i>Biodiversity and Natural Habitats</i>	√	√	√	+	+	+	+	0
<i>Pollution</i>	√	√	√	+	+	+	+	0
<i>Local Heritage</i>	√	√	√	+	+	+	+	0
<i>Separation of Uses</i>	x	x	x	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Traffic Intrusion</i>	√	√	√	+	+	+	+	0

Sustainability Commentary
<p><i>Biodiversity and Natural Habitats</i></p> <p>The introduction of local policy that secures protection of natural assets and creation of habitats is likely to have a positive local effect in the short to long term.</p>
<p><i>Pollution</i></p> <p>The introduction of local policy that secures prevention and remediation of pollution and a measure for reducing green house gases is likely to have a positive local effect in the short to long term.</p>
<p><i>Local Heritage</i></p> <p>The introduction of local policy that secures protection and enhancement of the local heritage is likely to have a positive local effect in the short to long term.</p>
<p><i>Separation of Uses</i></p> <p>No discernable effects are foreseen.</p>
<p><i>Traffic Intrusion</i></p> <p>The introduction of local policy that secures infrastructure and and other measures to reduce traffic impact and provide for alternative ways of travelling to is likely to have a positive local effect in the short to long term.</p>

Natural Resources								
SA Objective	Duration of effects			Nature of effects				
	Short (0-5 years)	Medium (5-10 years)	Long (10+ years)	Certainty	Scale	Permanence	Cumulative	Potential for Mitigation
<i>Previously Developed Urban Land</i>	x	x	x	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Non-Renewable Energy</i>	√	√	√	+	+	+	+	0
<i>Sustainable Drainage & Water Conservation</i>	√	√	√	+	+	+	+	0
<i>Waste and Recycling</i>	√	√	√	+	+	+	+	0
<i>Flooding and Hazards</i>	√	√	√	+	+	+	+	0

Sustainability Commentary
<p><i>Previously Developed Urban Land</i></p> <p>No discernable effects are foreseen.</p>
<p><i>Non-Renewable Energy</i></p> <p>The introduction of local policy that secures measures for increasing the use of non renewable energy is likely to have a positive local effect in the short to long term.</p>
<p><i>Sustainable Drainage & Water Conservation</i></p> <p>The introduction of local policy that secures measures for sustainable drainage and water conservation is likely to have a positive local effect in the short to long term.</p>
<p><i>Waste and Recycling</i></p> <p>The introduction of local policy that secures measures for waste management and recycling is likely to have a positive local effect in the short to long term.</p>
<p><i>Flooding and Hazards</i></p> <p>The introduction of local policy that secures measures for dealing with climate change and flooding is likely to have a positive local effect in the short to long term.</p>

Quality of Life								
SA Objective	Duration of effects			Nature of effects				
	Short (0-5 years)	Medium (5-10 years)	Long (10+ years)	Certainty	Scale	Permanence	Cumulative	Potential for Mitigation
<i>Local Distinctiveness</i>	√	√	√	+	+	+	+	0
<i>General Attractiveness</i>	√	√	√	+	+	+	+	0
<i>Culture, Sport and Leisure</i>	?	√	√	+	+	+	+	0
<i>Sustainable Travel choices</i>	√	√	√	+	+	+	+	0
<i>Crime Prevention</i>	√	√	√	+	+	+	+	0

Sustainability Commentary
<p><i>Local Distinctiveness</i></p> <p>The introduction of local policy that secures measures for conserving and enhancing local areas is likely to have a positive local effect in the short to long term.</p>
<p><i>General Attractiveness</i></p> <p>The introduction of local policy that secures measures for securing environmental improvements is likely to have a positive local effect in the short to long term.</p>
<p><i>Culture, Sport and Leisure</i></p> <p>The introduction of local policy that secures or improves sports, culture and leisure facilities is likely to have a positive local effect in the short to long term.</p>
<p><i>Sustainable Travel choices</i></p> <p>The introduction of local policy that secures infrastructure and facilities to support sustainable ways of travelling is likely to have a positive local effect in the short to long term.</p>
<p><i>Crime Prevention</i></p> <p>The introduction of local policy that secures for designing out crime is likely to have a positive local effect in the short to long term.</p>

12.11.2 Developer Contributions - Policy Option DC2

Social Inclusion								
SA Objective	Duration of effects			Nature of effects				
	Short (0-5 years)	Medium (5-10 years)	Long (10+ years)	Certainty	Scale	Permanence	Cumulative	Potential for Mitigation
<i>Balanced Population</i>	√	√	√	+	+	+	+	0
<i>Multiple Deprivation</i>	√	√	√	+	+	+	+	0
<i>Accessibility of Jobs and Services</i>	√	√	√	+	+	+	+	0
<i>Housing Need and Market Renewal</i>	√	√	√	+	+	+	+	0
<i>Healthy Communities</i>	√	√	√	+	+	+	+	0

Sustainability Commentary
<p><i>Balanced Population</i></p> <p>The introduction of local policy that secures community benefits is likely to have a positive local effect in the short to long term.</p>
<p><i>Multiple Deprivation</i></p> <p>The introduction of local policy that secures community benefits is likely to have a positive local effect in the short to long term.</p>
<p><i>Accessibility of Jobs and Services</i></p> <p>The introduction of local policy that secures community benefits is likely to have a positive local effect in the short to long term.</p>
<p><i>Housing Need and Market Renewal</i></p> <p>The introduction of local policy that seeks to improve the character and quality of modern housing is likely to have a positive local effect in the short to long term.</p>
<p><i>Healthy Communities</i></p> <p>The introduction of local policy that seeks to improve the character and quality of the area is likely to have a positive local effect in the short to long term.</p>

Sustainable Consumption and Production								
SA Objective	Duration of effects			Nature of effects				
	Short (0-5 years)	Medium (5-10 years)	Long (10+ years)	Certainty	Scale	Permanence	Cumulative	Potential for Mitigation
<i>Economic Performance</i>	?	√	√	+	+	+	+	0
<i>Employment Growth</i>	√	√	√	+	+	+	+	0
<i>Worklessness and Income Deprivation</i>	√	√	√	+	+	+	+	0
<i>Vitality of Town Centres</i>	√	√	√	+	+	+	+	0
<i>High Quality Tourism</i>	√	√	√	+	+	+	+	0

Sustainability Commentary
<p><i>Economic Performance</i></p> <p>The introduction of local policy that secures supporting infrastructure is likely to have a positive local effect in the medium to long term.</p>
<p><i>Employment Growth</i></p> <p>The introduction of local policy that secures community benefits and supporting infrastructure is likely to have a positive local effect in the medium to long term.</p>
<p><i>Worklessness and Income Deprivation</i></p> <p>The introduction of local policy that secures community benefits and supporting infrastructure is likely to have a positive local effect in the medium to long term.</p>
<p><i>Vitality of Town Centres</i></p> <p>The introduction of local policy that secures community benefits and supporting infrastructure is likely to have a positive local effect in the medium to long term.</p>
<p><i>High Quality Tourism</i></p> <p>The introduction of local policy that secures community benefits and supporting infrastructure is likely to have a positive local effect in the medium to long term.</p>

Environmental Protection and Enhancement								
SA Objective	Duration of effects			Nature of effects				
	Short (0-5 years)	Medium (5-10 years)	Long (10+ years)	Certainty	Scale	Permanence	Cumulative	Potential for Mitigation
<i>Biodiversity and Natural Habitats</i>	√	√	√	+	+	+	+	0
<i>Pollution</i>	√	√	√	+	+	+	+	0
<i>Local Heritage</i>	√	√	√	+	+	+	+	0
<i>Separation of Uses</i>	x	x	x	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Traffic Intrusion</i>	√	√	√	+	+	+	+	0

Sustainability Commentary
<p><i>Biodiversity and Natural Habitats</i></p> <p>The introduction of local policy that secures protection of natural assets and creation of habitats is likely to have a positive local effect in the short to long term.</p>
<p><i>Pollution</i></p> <p>The introduction of local policy that secures prevention and remediation of pollution and a measure for reducing green house gases is likely to have a positive local effect in the short to long term.</p>
<p><i>Local Heritage</i></p> <p>The introduction of local policy that secures protection and enhancement of the local heritage is likely to have a positive local effect in the short to long term.</p>
<p><i>Separation of Uses</i></p> <p>No discernable effects are foreseen.</p>
<p><i>Traffic Intrusion</i></p> <p>The introduction of local policy that secures infrastructure and and other measures to reduce traffic impact and provide for alternative ways of travelling to is likely to have a positive local effect in the short to long term.</p>

Natural Resources								
SA Objective	Duration of effects			Nature of effects				
	Short (0-5 years)	Medium (5-10 years)	Long (10+ years)	Certainty	Scale	Permanence	Cumulative	Potential for Mitigation
<i>Previously Developed Urban Land</i>	x	x	x	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Non-Renewable Energy</i>	√	√	√	+	+	+	+	0
<i>Sustainable Drainage & Water Conservation</i>	√	√	√	+	+	+	+	0
<i>Waste and Recycling</i>	√	√	√	+	+	+	+	0
<i>Flooding and Hazards</i>	√	√	√	+	+	+	+	0

Sustainability Commentary
<p><i>Previously Developed Urban Land</i></p> <p>No discernable effects are foreseen.</p>
<p><i>Non-Renewable Energy</i></p> <p>The introduction of local policy that secures measures for increasing the use of non renewable energy is likely to have a positive local effect in the short to long term.</p>
<p><i>Sustainable Drainage & Water Conservation</i></p> <p>The introduction of local policy that secures measures for sustainable drainage and water conservation is likely to have a positive local effect in the short to long term.</p>
<p><i>Waste and Recycling</i></p> <p>The introduction of local policy that secures measures for waste management and recycling is likely to have a positive local effect in the short to long term.</p>
<p><i>Flooding and Hazards</i></p> <p>The introduction of local policy that secures measures for dealing with climate change and flooding is likely to have a positive local effect in the short to long term.</p>

Quality of Life								
SA Objective	Duration of effects			Nature of effects				
	Short (0-5 years)	Medium (5-10 years)	Long (10+ years)	Certainty	Scale	Permanence	Cumulative	Potential for Mitigation
<i>Local Distinctiveness</i>	√	√	√	+	+	+	+	0
<i>General Attractiveness</i>	√	√	√	+	+	+	+	0
<i>Culture, Sport and Leisure</i>	?	√	√	+	+	+	+	0
<i>Sustainable Travel choices</i>	√	√	√	+	+	+	+	0
<i>Crime Prevention</i>	√	√	√	+	+	+	+	0

Sustainability Commentary
<p><i>Local Distinctiveness</i></p> <p>The introduction of local policy that secures measures for conserving and enhancing local areas is likely to have a positive local effect in the short to long term.</p>
<p><i>General Attractiveness</i></p> <p>The introduction of local policy that secures measures for securing environmental improvements is likely to have a positive local effect in the short to long term.</p>
<p><i>Culture, Sport and Leisure</i></p> <p>The introduction of local policy that secures or improves sports, culture and leisure facilities is likely to have a positive local effect in the short to long term.</p>
<p><i>Sustainable Travel choices</i></p> <p>The introduction of local policy that secures infrastructure and facilities to support sustainable ways of travelling is likely to have a positive local effect in the short to long term.</p>
<p><i>Crime Prevention</i></p> <p>The introduction of local policy that secures for designing out crime is likely to have a positive local effect in the short to long term.</p>

12.12 Policy Options - Providing for Green Infrastructure

12.12.1 Green Infrastructure - Policy Option GI1

Social Inclusion								
SA Objective	Duration of effects			Nature of effects				
	Short (0-5 years)	Medium (5-10 years)	Long (10+ years)	Certainty	Scale	Permanence	Cumulative	Potential for Mitigation
Balanced Population	?	?	?	0	0	0	0	0
Multiple Deprivation	√	√	√	+	+	+	+	0
Accessibility of Jobs and Services	√	√	√	+	+	+	+	0
Housing Need and Market Renewal	√	√	√	+	+	+	+	0
Healthy Communities	√	√	√	+	+	+	+	0

Sustainability Commentary
<p><i>Balanced Population</i></p> <p>Policy GI1 would be likely to have little impact on promoting a balanced population structure.</p>
<p><i>Multiple Deprivation</i></p> <p>A high environmental quality can bring economic benefits and thereby reducing multiple deprivation. Policy GI1 would ensure that all parts of the Borough have access to a similar standard of provision.</p>
<p><i>Accessibility of Jobs and Services</i></p> <p><i>This policy could make a positive contribution to improving the accessibility of jobs and services by setting a minimum standard for various types of green infrastructure across the Borough which could help to link communities to jobs and services.</i></p>
<p><i>Housing Need and Market Renewal</i></p> <p>Through improving the environmental quality of an area by providing access to community and recreational space including play areas, providing for biodiversity and creating streets and places that are green and attractive, this policy could assist in reducing the number of vacant properties and support housing market renewal.</p>
<p><i>Healthy Communities</i></p>

Policy G11 could make a positive contribution to promoting healthy communities by providing opportunities for outdoor play and recreation and by making walking and cycling a more attractive alternative to the car.

Sustainable Consumption and Production								
SA Objective	Duration of effects			Nature of effects				
	Short (0-5 years)	Medium (5-10 years)	Long (10+ years)	Certainty	Scale	Permanence	Cumulative	Potential for Mitigation
<i>Economic Performance</i>	√	√	√	+	+	+	+	0
<i>Employment Growth</i>	√	√	√	+	+	+	+	0
<i>Worklessness and Income Deprivation</i>	X	X	X	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Vitality of Town Centres</i>	√	√	√	+	+	+	+	0
<i>High Quality Tourism</i>	√	√	√	+	+	+	+	0

Sustainability Commentary
<p><i>Economic Performance</i></p> <p>A high environmental quality can bring about economic benefits by creating environments that are attractive to business and thereby improving the economic performance of the Borough. Policy G11 would ensure that all parts of the Borough have access to a similar standard of provision.</p>
<p><i>Employment Growth</i></p> <p>A high environmental quality can bring economic benefits by creating environments that are attractive to business and thereby improving employment growth. Policy G11 would ensure that all parts of the Borough have access to a similar standard of provision.</p>
<p><i>Worklessness and Income Deprivation</i></p> <p>Through the above measures, providing for Green Infrastructure could indirectly help with tackling worklessness and income deprivation but there is no direct link.</p>
<p><i>Vitality of Town Centres</i></p> <p>Through the enhancement and introduction of the natural environment into town centres, the policy could promote the vitality and viability of town centres.</p>
<p><i>High Quality Tourism</i></p> <p>The policy will offer some protection to the coast and countryside and enhancement to the existing tourism resource. Through the enhancement of natural environment the policy could encourage the development of local tourism, cultural and visitor facilities.</p>

Environmental Protection and Enhancement								
SA Objective	Duration of effects			Nature of effects				
	Short (0-5 years)	Medium (5-10 years)	Long (10+ years)	Certainty	Scale	Permanence	Cumulative	Potential for Mitigation
<i>Biodiversity and Natural Habitats</i>	√	√	√	++	++	++	++	0
<i>Pollution</i>	√	√	√	++	++	++	++	0
<i>Local Heritage</i>	√	√	√	+	+	+	+	0
<i>Separation of Uses</i>	√	√	√	+	+	+	+	0
<i>Traffic Intrusion</i>	√	√	√	+	+	+	+	0

Sustainability Commentary
<p><i>Biodiversity and Natural Habitats</i></p> <p>The policy will have a positive effect on biodiversity and natural habitats.</p>
<p><i>Pollution</i></p> <p>The policy will have a positive effect on minimising pollution, for example, an increase in tree planting could reduce the amount of carbon dioxide in the air, contaminated sites whilst often not suitable for other types of development, may be suitable as parks or open amenity space and open space and tree planting can help to separate residential areas from sources of light or noise pollution.</p>
<p><i>Local Heritage</i></p> <p>This policy could have a positive effect on local heritage by enhancing designated conservation areas, the settings of listed buildings and conserving designated Historic Parks and Gardens.</p>
<p><i>Separation of Uses</i></p> <p>This policy could have a positive effect on the separation of uses as green corridors, tree planting and open spaces can physically separate residential areas from potential "bad neighbours" such as roads, industry and sources of light and noise intrusions.</p>
<p><i>Traffic Intrusion</i></p> <p>This policy could have a positive effect on the separation of uses as green corridors, tree planting and open spaces can physically separate residential areas from busy roads and motorways. Green infrastructure can also reduce the effect of vehicle emissions in the atmosphere.</p>

Natural Resources								
SA Objective	Duration of effects			Nature of effects				
	Short (0-5 years)	Medium (5-10 years)	Long (10+ years)	Certainty	Scale	Permanence	Cumulative	Potential for Mitigation
<i>Previously Developed Urban Land</i>	√	√	√	+	+	+	+	0
<i>Non-Renewable Energy</i>	x	x	x	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Sustainable Drainage & Water Conservation</i>	√	√	√	+	+	+	+	0
<i>Waste and Recycling</i>	x	x	x	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Flooding and Hazards</i>	√	√	√	+	+	+	+	0

Sustainability Commentary
<p><i>Previously Developed Urban Land</i></p> <p>The policy could have a positive impact on maximising the use of previously developed urban land by bringing vacant or contaminated sites back into use by transforming them into areas rich in biodiversity or recreational value.</p>
<p><i>Non-Renewable Energy</i></p> <p>The policy would be unlikely to have any impact.</p>
<p><i>Sustainable Drainage & Water Conservation</i></p> <p>The policy could have a positive impact on sustainable drainage and water conservation.</p>
<p><i>Waste and Recycling</i></p> <p>The policy would be unlikely to have any impact.</p>
<p><i>Flooding and Hazards</i></p> <p>The policy could have a positive impact on reducing flooding.</p>

Quality of Life								
SA Objective	Duration of effects			Nature of effects				
	Short (0-5 years)	Medium (5-10 years)	Long (10+ years)	Certainty	Scale	Permanence	Cumulative	Potential for Mitigation
<i>Local Distinctiveness</i>	√	√	√	+	+	+	+	0
<i>General Attractiveness</i>	√	√	√	+	+	+	+	0
<i>Culture, Sport and Leisure</i>	√	√	√	+	+	+	+	0
<i>Sustainable Travel choices</i>	√	√	√	+	+	+	+	0
<i>Crime Prevention</i>	√	√	√	+	+	+	+	0

Sustainability Commentary
<p><i>Local Distinctiveness</i></p> <p>Green infrastructure can help to build and maintain the character and distinctiveness of an area.</p>
<p><i>General Attractiveness</i></p> <p>A high quality natural environment has a direct impact on the attractiveness of an area and thereby the quality of life.</p>
<p><i>Culture, Sport and Leisure</i></p> <p><i>The policy could promote opportunities for sport and leisure through the provision of sport and recreation space. It could promote culture and history through protecting and enhancing areas of historical or cultural interest.</i></p>
<p><i>Sustainable Travel choices</i></p> <p>Policy GI1 could make a positive contribution to promoting sustainable travel choices by making walking and cycling a more attractive alternative to the car.</p>
<p><i>Crime Prevention</i></p> <p>Policy GI1 may make a positive contribution to preventing crime and anti social behaviour through the provision of recreation and leisure space and facilities thereby offering people "something to do". It could contribute to creating places, streets and spaces which meet the needs of people, are visually attractive, safe, accessible and functional thereby reducing the opportunities for crime.</p>

12.12.2 Green Infrastructure - Policy Option GI2

Social Inclusion								
SA Objective	Duration of effects			Nature of effects				
	Short (0-5 years)	Medium (5-10 years)	Long (10+ years)	Certainty	Scale	Permanence	Cumulative	Potential for Mitigation
Balanced Population	√	√	√	++	++	++	++	0
Multiple Deprivation	√	√	√	++	++	++	++	0
Accessibility of Jobs and Services	√	√	√	++	++	++	++	0
Housing Need and Market Renewal	√	√	√	++	++	++	++	0
Healthy Communities	√	√	√	++	++	++	++	0

Sustainability Commentary
<p><i>Balanced Population</i></p> <p>Policy GI2 may have an impact on promoting a balanced population structure as GI2 could allow new green infrastructure provision to better reflect local needs and circumstances. The policy may therefore help an area to retain population and even encourage people to move into an area.</p>
<p><i>Multiple Deprivation</i></p> <p>A high environmental quality can bring economic benefits and thereby reducing multiple deprivation. Policy GI2 could provide a more flexible response to local needs and circumstances by directing new green infrastructure to the areas most in need.</p>
<p><i>Accessibility of Jobs and Services</i></p> <p>The policy could make a positive contribution to improving the accessibility of jobs and services by providing various types of green infrastructure in areas where the communities are most in need of access to jobs and services.</p>
<p><i>Housing Need and Market Renewal</i></p> <p>Policy GI2, through improving the environmental quality in those areas most in need, could assist in reducing the number of vacant properties by helping to create streets and places that are green and attractive. Thereby, improving the quality of life offer and encouraging people to live in areas that are currently experiencing high vacancy rates and low demand thus supporting housing market renewal.</p>
<p><i>Healthy Communities</i></p>

Policy GI2 could make a positive contribution to promoting healthy communities by providing opportunities for outdoor play and recreation in the areas that are most in need. It could also encourage walking and cycling as a more attractive alternative to the car.

Sustainable Consumption and Production								
SA Objective	Duration of effects			Nature of effects				
	Short (0-5 years)	Medium (5-10 years)	Long (10+ years)	Certainty	Scale	Permanence	Cumulative	Potential for Mitigation
<i>Economic Performance</i>	√	√	√	++	++	++	++	0
<i>Employment Growth</i>	√	√	√	++	++	++	++	0
<i>Worklessness and Income Deprivation</i>	x	x	x	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Vitality of Town Centres</i>	√	√	√	++	++	++	++	0
<i>High Quality Tourism</i>	√	√	√	++	++	++	++	0

Sustainability Commentary
<p><i>Economic Performance</i></p> <p>A high environmental quality can bring about economic benefits by creating environments that are attractive to business and thereby improving the economic performance of the Borough. Policy GI2 would target provision in the areas that experience poor economic performance and worklessness.</p>
<p><i>Employment Growth</i></p> <p>A high environmental quality can bring economic benefits by creating environments that are attractive to business and thereby improving employment growth. Policy GI2 would target provision in the areas that experience poor employment growth and worklessness.</p>
<p><i>Worklessness and Income Deprivation</i></p> <p>Through the above measures, providing for Green Infrastructure could indirectly help with tackling worklessness and income deprivation but there is no direct link.</p>
<p><i>Vitality of Town Centres</i></p> <p>Through the enhancement and introduction of the natural environment into town centres, the policy could promote town centre vitality and viability.</p>
<p><i>High Quality Tourism</i></p> <p>Policy GI2 will be able to offer more sensitive protection to locally distinctive habitats and features. Through the enhancement of natural environment the policy could encourage the development of local tourism, cultural and visitor facilities.</p>

Environmental Protection and Enhancement								
SA Objective	Duration of effects			Nature of effects				
	Short (0-5 years)	Medium (5-10 years)	Long (10+ years)	Certainty	Scale	Permanence	Cumulative	Potential for Mitigation
<i>Biodiversity and Natural Habitats</i>	√	√	√	++	++	++	++	0
<i>Pollution</i>	√	√	√	++	++	++	++	0
<i>Local Heritage</i>	√	√	√	++	++	++	++	0
<i>Separation of Uses</i>	√	√	√	++	++	++	++	0
<i>Traffic Intrusion</i>	√	√	√	++	++	++	++	0

Sustainability Commentary
<p><i>Biodiversity and Natural Habitats</i></p> <p>The policy will have a positive effect on biodiversity and natural habitats.</p>
<p><i>Pollution</i></p> <p>Policy GI2 may have a more positive effect on minimising pollution than policy GI1. Air quality in certain parts of the Borough is poorer than in others, so by taking a more local approach and increasing green infrastructure provision, for example, tree planting, in areas that experience higher levels of air pollution, could have a more beneficial impact on reducing air pollution. Industrial and employment sites tend to be concentrated in the east of the Borough so some neighbourhoods would be more likely to experience light, noise or odour pollution than others and Policy GI2 would allow for new green infrastructure provision to be directed into those areas most affected by pollution.</p>
<p><i>Local Heritage</i></p> <p>This policy is more likely to promote local distinctiveness than Policy GI1 as GI2 could take more account of areas which do not have statutory protection but are still of local value and distinctive to that area.</p>
<p><i>Separation of Uses</i></p> <p>This policy could have a positive effect on the separation of uses as green corridors, tree planting and open spaces can physically separate residential areas from potential "bad neighbours" such as roads, industry and sources of light and noise intrusions.</p>
<p><i>Traffic Intrusion</i></p> <p>As policy GI2 has a more localised focus, it could direct new provision into areas that suffer more greatly from traffic intrusion. It could have a positive effect on the separation of uses as green corridors, tree planting and open spaces can physically separate residential areas from busy roads and motorways. Green infrastructure can also reduce the effect of vehicle emissions in the atmosphere.</p>

Natural Resources								
SA Objective	Duration of effects			Nature of effects				
	Short (0-5 years)	Medium (5-10 years)	Long (10+ years)	Certainty	Scale	Permanence	Cumulative	Potential for Mitigation
<i>Previously Developed Urban Land</i>	√	√	√	++	++	++	++	0
<i>Non-Renewable Energy</i>	x	x	x	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Sustainable Drainage & Water Conservation</i>	√	√	√	++	++	++	++	0
<i>Waste and Recycling</i>	x	x	x	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Flooding and Hazards</i>	√	√	√	++	++	++	++	0

Sustainability Commentary
<p><i>Previously Developed Urban Land</i></p> <p>Both policy GI1 and GI2 could have a positive impact on maximising the use of previously developed urban land by bringing vacant or contaminated sites back into use by transforming them into areas rich in biodiversity or recreational value. Although GI2 could focus provision in areas that have higher levels of vacancy and contamination.</p>
<p><i>Non-Renewable Energy</i></p> <p>The policy would be unlikely to have any impact.</p>
<p><i>Sustainable Drainage & Water Conservation</i></p> <p>Both policies GI1 and GI2 could have a positive impact on sustainable drainage and water conservation. Although GI2 could focus provision in areas that experience issues with drainage and areas where there are more opportunities for water conservation.</p>
<p><i>Waste and Recycling</i></p> <p>The policy would be unlikely to have any impact.</p>
<p><i>Flooding and Hazards</i></p> <p>Both policies GI1 and GI2 could have a positive impact on reducing flooding. Although GI2 could focus provision in areas that experience problems with flooding and associated hazards.</p>

Quality of Life								
SA Objective	Duration of effects			Nature of effects				
	Short (0-5 years)	Medium (5-10 years)	Long (10+ years)	Certainty	Scale	Permanence	Cumulative	Potential for Mitigation
<i>Local Distinctiveness</i>	√	√	√	++	++	++	++	0
<i>General Attractiveness</i>	√	√	√	++	++	++	++	0
<i>Culture, Sport and Leisure</i>	√	√	√	++	++	++	++	0
<i>Sustainable Travel choices</i>	√	√	√	++	++	++	++	0
<i>Crime Prevention</i>	√	√	√	++	++	++	++	0

Sustainability Commentary
<p><i>Local Distinctiveness</i></p> <p>Green infrastructure can help to build and maintain the character and distinctiveness of an area. Policy GI2 is likely to be more sensitive to locally distinctive features.</p>
<p><i>General Attractiveness</i></p> <p>A high quality natural environment has a direct impact on the attractiveness of an area and thereby the quality of life. As the quality of life varies across the Borough, it is likely that policy GI2 could be more focused on improving the general attractiveness of those neighbours which experience a poorer quality environment.</p>
<p><i>Culture, Sport and Leisure</i></p> <p><i>Policy GI2 could promote opportunities for sport and leisure through the provision of sport and recreation space in areas where there is a deficiency. It could promote culture and history through protecting and enhancing areas of historical or cultural interest.</i></p>
<p><i>Sustainable Travel choices</i></p> <p>Policy GI2 could make a positive contribution to promoting sustainable travel choices by making walking and cycling a more attractive alternative to the car by creating policies that reflect local circumstances.</p>
<p><i>Crime Prevention</i></p> <p>The incidents of crime and anti social behaviour tend to be concentrated within certain areas of the Borough and as Policy GI2 could be more sensitive to local issues than Policy GI1, Policy GI2 may make a more positive contribution to preventing crime and anti social behaviour.</p>



13 Glossary

13.1 Glossary of terms

13.2 A large number of abbreviations and terminology are used in the Sustainability appraisal and DPD process and appear throughout this document: these are explained below:

Abbreviation	Full Name	Definition
cSAC	Candidate Special Area of Conservation	A site that is currently under review for inclusion as a Special Area of Conservation (see definition of SAC below).
DCLG	Department for Communities and Local Government	Government body responsible for building regulations and planning in England
DPD	Development Plan Document	A type of local development document. DPDs include the Core Strategy and Site specific allocations of land. The Core Strategy DPD sets out the key elements of a local authority's LDF.
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment	A generic term used to describe a process and technique of assessing the environmental effects of a project, and making recommendations to maximise beneficial effects and to eliminate or minimise the potential adverse effects. It is required for certain types of project under European Directive 85/337/EEC, amended by Directive 97/11/EC.
LDD	Local Development Document	Local development documents are the main components of an LDF. There are three types of LDD: Development Plan Documents (DPD), Supplementary Planning Documents and statements of community involvement.
LDF	Local Development Framework	A local authority's collection of planning documents, or local development documents, that forms the basis upon which all planning decisions are made. It also includes a local development scheme, proposals map, and annual monitoring reports.
LDS	Local Development Scheme	Project Plan which sets out the documents the Council intends to produce under the Local Development Framework

Abbreviation	Full Name	Definition
ODPM	Office of the Deputy Prime Minister	Replaced by the Department for Communities and Local Government in May 2006, the ODPM was a Government Department responsible for national planning policy on regeneration, neighbourhood renewal and local government.
PCPA	Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004	Act of the United Kingdom Parliament that introduced changes to the structure and process of land use planning, including the requirement for local authorities in England to establish Local Development Frameworks (LDFs), and subject them to Sustainability Appraisal (SA).
PPG	Planning Policy Guidance	Government Planning document that explains statutory provisions and provides guidance to local authorities on planning policy matters (now being replaced by Planning Policy Statements)
PPS	Planning Policy Statement	Government planning document that explains statutory provisions and provides guidance to local authorities and others on a specific area of planning policy and the operation of the planning system. It explains the relationship between planning policies and other policies that have an important bearing on issues of development and land use. Local authorities must take its contents into account in preparing their development plans. The guidance may also be relevant to decisions on individual planning applications and appeals.
pSPA	Proposed Special Protection Area	A site that is currently under review for inclusion as a Special Protection Area (see definition of SPA below).
PPS12	Planning Policy Statement 12	National government policy and guidance document by the ODPM on the creation of Local Development Frameworks. In 2004, it replaced Planning Policy Guidance Note 12: Development Plans (PPG12).
PROW	Public Right-of-Way	A path for pedestrians, cyclists and/or equestrians that has been formally adopted by the Council as part of the "PROW network", and is therefore maintained.
SA	Sustainability Appraisal	Generic term used to describe a process and technique of assessing the sustainability effects of (for example) a

Abbreviation	Full Name	Definition
		planning document, and making recommendations to maximise beneficial effects and to eliminate or minimise the potential adverse effects. SA, as applied to local development documents, incorporates the requirements of the SEA Directive.
SAC	Special Area of Conservation	European nature conservation site designated under the Habitats Regulations (which transpose the Habitats Directive into English law) for the protection of certain habitat or species.
SCI	Statement of Community Involvement	A component of Local Development Frameworks (LDFs) that sets out a local planning authority's policy for involving the community in the preparation and revision of local development documents and planning applications. It explains to stakeholders and the community how and when they will be involved in the preparation of the Local Development Framework, and the steps that will be taken to facilitate this involvement.
SEA	Strategic Environment Assessment	Generic term used internationally to describe environmental assessment as applied to policies, plans and programmes. In the UK, SEA is increasingly used to refer to an environmental assessment in compliance with the 'SEA Directive'.
SPA	Special Protection Area	European nature conservation site designated under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (which transposes the Birds Directive into English law) for the protection of certain species of bird.
SPD	Supplementary Planning Document	A type of local development document. Supplementary Planning Documents are intended to elaborate upon DPD policies and proposals, but do not have statutory status.
SSSI	Site of Special Scientific Interest	National nature conservation site designated under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 for the protection of certain flora, fauna, or geological or physiographical features.

Table 13.1 Glossary of Terms